

November 1997



*Serving the military and civilian community of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and the Presidio of Monterey*

---

# Presidio of Monterey/DLIFLC support Seaside Bed Races



# Presidio Portrait

of  
Dr. Ray Clifford  
Provost

Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey

Dr. Ray Clifford came to the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center to fill the position of Academic Dean in 1981.

Before accepting his DLIFLC position, Clifford worked in the Central Intelligence Agency Language School where he served as chief of the Slavic and Germanic language departments.

When asked recently to summarize his view of DLIFLC, Clifford responded, "Although I have many opportunities to serve as a spokesperson for the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, it is the professional skills and dedication of the faculty and staff that maintain our reputation as the world's premiere institution specializing in intensive foreign-language instruction. I am proud to be associated with the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center. Our programs are not yet uniformly excellent, but I am pleased with the progress we are making."

Clifford began his academic career as a German language teacher in an intensive language program for missionaries in 1965. Since then, he has taught German at

the elementary, secondary and university levels. From 1971 to 1973, he interrupted his teaching career to serve as a computer systems analyst in the Army.

He publishes regularly in leading professional journals and has presented more than 100 professional papers and workshops. Topics included teacher development and certification, language proficiency testing, curriculum design, fossilization of language skills, computer-assisted instruction and language program administration.

Over the years, Clifford has participated in several task forces on national foreign language issues, including the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages National Conference on Professional Priorities, the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education Conference on Partnerships to Improve Student Learning and the ACTFL Committee on Language Proficiency Guidelines. He is Chair of the San Diego State University National Language Resource Center Advisory Board. Also, he has reviewed proposals for the Department of Education and was a member of the Steering Committee



**Dr. Ray Clifford**

which founded the ACTFL Special Interest Group on Research. ACTFL members elected Clifford president of the association in 1993.

Clifford grew up in Centralia, Wash. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in German pedagogy from Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. In 1977 he received his doctorate in foreign language education with a minor in German and a supporting field of educational research and statistics from the University of Minnesota.



**Commander/Commandant**  
Col. Daniel Devlin

**Command Sergeant Major**  
Command Sgt. Major Debra Smith

**Editor-in-Chief**  
Lt. Col. Jack Isler

**Chief, Public Affairs**  
Michael Murphy

## GLOBE

*The Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center  
Presidio of Monterey, California  
Command Publication*

The *GLOBE* is an authorized publication under the provisions of AR 360-81 and the Associated Press Style Guide for members of the United States armed forces. Contents of the *GLOBE* are not necessarily official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, Department of Defense, Department of the Army, or DLIFLC. It is published monthly by the Public Affairs Office, DLIFLC, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-5006, phone (408) 242-5104 or facsimile (408) 242-5464 (DSN 878). The *GLOBE* has a circulation of 3,500 and is printed by offset press. The commandant, public affairs officer and editor reserve the right to edit materials as necessary to conform to *GLOBE* editorial policies. All photos, unless otherwise credited, are Department of Defense photos.

**Photo support**  
Mary Erner

**Photo support**  
Jim Villarreal



**Command Information Officer**  
Bob Britton

**Editor**  
Tech. Sgt. Renee Hearrell

**Public Affairs Specialist**  
Joseph Morgan

**Staff Photojournalist**  
Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen



Page 8



Page 20



Page 26



Page 27

# GLOBE

Vol. 20, No. 8

November 1997

## —CONTENTS—

### **Command News**

Commander's Notes	4
Garrison becomes caretaker for Fort Mason Officers Club	5
Army focuses on improving refuse and recycling program	7
Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff makes farewell speech	7

### **Theme**

DLIFLC Serbian/Croatian program continues to evolve	8
Serbo-Croatian linguist shares training, field experiences	11
Letter from former student links training to real mission	12
Linguists must recognize culture's religious dimension	13
Figuratively speaking: Russian runs in the family	14
DLIFLC members graduate from foreign language degree program	15

### **Features**

At a glance: Navy detachment serves at DLIFLC	16
Chief of Naval Operations sends message for Navy's 222nd birthday	17
Recent awards presentations	17
TROA representative delivers presentation on transition assistance	18
Historian talks about 1938 Presidio, 11th Cavalry Regiment	19
Former Presidio commander remembers President Kennedy's funeral in 1963	20

### **Sports**

Delta Company, 229th MI Battalion captures men's softball crown	24
DLIFLC members volunteer, compete in annual triathlon	26
Students, staff take part in Seaside Bed Races	27

### **Presidio Pulse/Volunteerism**

Do you volunteer or plan to volunteer for a community-related event and why?	28
--	----

### **Dean's Honor Roll, Graduations**

Dean's List	29
Graduations	31

### **About the cover:**

Soldiers from Headquarters and Headquarters Company, the Hawks, exert physical fitness and strength as they push their bed on the Seaside Bed Race course Oct. 5. Teammates included Sgt. 1st Class Thomas Thiemann, Sgt. 1st Class Margaret Webbert, HHC Company Commander Capt. Susan Meyer, 1st Sgt. M.W. Nicholson, and Nicholson's friend, Sandra Green. The Presidio of Monterey provided 13 Army teams, two Air Force and one Marine team for the interservice competition. Also, two civilian teams joined the fun. See story on page 27. (Photo by Bob Britton)

## Commander's Notes

### ***Physical fitness aids academic achievement for DLIFLC students***

Most students studying at our Institute learn that academic achievement is a physical as well as an intellectual challenge. A student who is healthy and fit can better handle the demands of the classroom than one who is not. It's well known that physical fitness boosts one's alertness and heightens one's ability to concentrate.

What better way to relieve the stress of intensive study than through physical exercise? What could be better for mind, body and spirit than ending a day of rigorous classroom instruction with equally rigorous physical exercise?

DLIFLC is known for its demanding classroom instruction, and I'm thankful that our Institute has physical training assets worthy of our classroom curricula. We've always been set up to accommodate the branch-specific physical training programs of all the U.S. armed services. The weekly schedule for each service member at DLIFLC has always included ample opportunity to benefit from this mandatory training.

The Institute also has a tradition of tournament sports and special athletic events, such as the Commander's Cup Race held every other month.

As with our language training programs, our physical training programs are under constant scrutiny, always with an eye for making a good thing better.

Among some of the changes to look forward to at the Presidio of Monterey is upgrading of the track facility and of the athletic field adjacent to Price Fitness Center. These improvements are made possible in part by funds derived from the sale of the former Fort Ord golf courses to the city of Seaside.

One of our Institute's advisers on physical training matters, H.G. "Robby" Robinson of the garrison commander's staff, points out that Price Fitness Center already ranks high among Defense Department health and fitness resources. It's the place to go for basketball, racquetball, volleyball, weight training, Nautilus equipment training, and other activities, including special exercise programs for therapeutic purposes.

Robinson also reminds us that the Department of De-



**Col. Daniel Devlin**  
**Commandant of DLIFLC,**  
**Commander of DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey**

fense is seeking to expand and improve physical fitness facilities and programs for all DOD personnel, military and civilian, through its Operation Be Fit. The scope of the operation is not limited to strengthening and conditioning but also includes health education and wellness programs to meet the personal needs of all DOD members.

Part of the impetus for Operation Be Fit is to capture the public's imagination. Over the years the U.S. military services have learned a great deal about health and fitness, and many within DOD feel the time has come to do more to share this knowledge. They feel that other organizations and institutions seeking a benchmark wellness or fitness program to adapt or emulate should take a close look at how the U.S. military performs.

I'm a believer that if they do, they'll like what they see.





---

# Army landmark survives BRAC actions

## Garrison becomes caretaker for Fort Mason Officers Club

---

Story and photo by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

---

An Army landmark on picturesque San Francisco Bay will remain in federal hands thanks to the U.S. Army, Presidio of Monterey. The Fort Mason Officers Club, built in 1866, survived Base Realignment and Closure and will now be under the executive caretakership of the Presidio of Monterey.

Col. Susan Halter, Oakland Army Base garrison commander, passed the ceremonial gold key and responsibility for the continued operation of the Fort Mason Officers Club to Col. David Gross, Presidio of Monterey garrison commander, Wednesday, Oct. 1, under overcast skies and light, cool winds in front of the 131-year-old building.

The gold key means the club will come under operational control of the Installation Morale Welfare and Recreation Fund of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and Presidio of Monterey.

Commander, Military Traffic Management Command Western Area, Navy Capt. Scott Ensminger, began the ceremony by talking about the history of the club. "This officers club, as well as the area of Fort Mason itself, traces its sometimes turbulent roots back to the beginnings of San Francisco," he said. "If these walls could talk, the stories they could tell, of transition, transfer and change. It would be a shame for these doors to close -- it is great that will not happen.

"In 1995 our command waged a mighty battle to convince Washington to keep our installation off their latest BRAC 'hit' list. When we received word that BRAC had overruled us, it was a

great disappointment for everyone," he said. "The real possibility of losing the Fort Mason Officers Club affected a lot of people in the San Francisco community. Scores of club members, many of whom retired in the area years ago, rallied together in fierce opposition to wage their own battle to keep it open. However, just when defeat was about to be admitted and accepted, the Presidio of Monterey, like the proverbial knight in shining armor, saved the day.

"The bottom line is that the Presidio of Monterey determined that it could be in their best interests to assume responsibility for running the club. And it is certainly in our best interest, as well," he said. "This beautiful, historical facility is not to be lost after all. We are here today not to lock the door, but to hand over the key to the new landlord."

After Ensminger talked, Halter gave brief remarks while thanking Gross and the Training and Doctrine Command for stepping in. "It is great that you were able to save this wonderful facility," Halter said. "The Presidio down the road to the south is extremely qualified and I know will be very successful in watching over this historical landmark."

Halter then handed the keys over to a smiling and very happy Gross.

"A new era has begun," said Gross. "The Fort Mason Officers Club has a proud history dating back to World War II. In just a few years, members will raise a toast to salute the beginning of a new century. Over the years, the Oakland Army Base set high standards in managing the club. I pledge to follow the example that has been established.

"The Fort Mason Officers Club tradition of outstanding customer service to its members will remain unchanged. With the membership's continued support, the

Fort Mason Officers Club will remain a lively center for social events, where friends and family members can get together for fun, relaxation, and special occasions. From personal experience, I have come to view the club as one of the finest on the West Coast. In the months ahead, I hope to visit the Fort Mason Officers Club regularly and meet personally with members. As a relatively new member, I welcome suggestions to ensure our club's continued success."

"The club was under the management of the Oakland Army Base IMWRF," said H.G. "Robby" Robinson, acting garrison plans and operations officer and Director of Community Activities, Presidio of Monterey. "The Oakland Army Base is scheduled to close in fiscal 1999 as part of the last BRAC action. Since mid-September 1996, a dialogue and plan of action developed between my DCA counterpart, Dave Kerlin, DCA Oakland Army Base, on the acquisition of the Fort Mason Officers Club by the Presidio of Monterey, has been ongoing. A review of the club's financial documents revealed a very healthy financial picture. The revenues from the club will help offset the anticipated losses that are expected as a result of the sale of the former Fort Ord golf courses."

Robinson went on to say that even with the geographical separation, the Presidio of Monterey saw the chance to become 'caretakers' of the club as essential and urgent to meet the quality of life support for the DLIFLC and POM community. "The significant income potential of the Fort Mason Officers Club is considered essential to the financial solvency

**continued on page 6**

## continued from page 5

of the Presidio of Monterey IMWRF," he mentioned.

Robinson said Fort Mason was in control of the Presidio of San Francisco before it closed, and its caretakership was taken over by Oakland Army Base on April 29, 1992, until the Presidio of Monterey took over the watch Oct. 1.

"Everybody is happy," he said. "The support and gratitude expressed by the membership has been unbelievable. They are ecstatic we're taking over, and the club is staying in the Army's hands. It also makes me feel good because taking over lends itself to what I feel is our obligation to take care of our lifetime officers and civilian employees of the armed services.

"Additionally, the club has a fantastic history," he mentioned. "From the legendary Gen. Douglas MacArthur's family living there when he was a young boy to other great Army names such as Bliss, Sheridan and Hunter Liggett; the club provides probably the only venue in and around the Bay area for military folks to socialize, relive old memories and talk the talk as only military can with their own."

According to Robinson, the following guidelines are in effect for use of the club with established provisions for a POM

command-sponsored room. "The window of opportunity for this one room is 14 days on 'offi-

cial business' visits," he said. "Those eligible to reserve rooms on a normal basis are officers, both active duty and retired, Department of Defense civilians grade GS/WG 07 and above and nonappropriated fund equivalents. Command sergeants major and garrison sergeants major on staff at this command are also eligible including the time period indicated for command-sponsored visits. Retired command sergeants major and sergeants major are also permitted to stay. However, they are not authorized to do so during the period set aside for command-sponsored visits unless they or

other eligibles are on a waiting list and 'luck' out. Normal reservations are made up to six-months in advance."

Robinson said club manager Warren Kwan and the other 42 employees will remain on as the work force. "Those 43 employees and families are now part of our community and obviously were happy at the news of us taking over as caretakers of the club," he said. "We are looking forward to sending our club staff here to do intern work in catering, food preparation and culinary arts with our club people at Fort Mason."

As of Oct. 1 the Fort Mason Officers Club membership totaled 1,401 members including retired federal employees, retired Army, retired other services, active military, federal employees, reservists and widows/widowers.

Robinson said the hours of operation and the prices will remain the same. "Lunch is served from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Tuesday through Friday. Hours for dinner will be 5 to 9 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday and 6 to 10 p.m. on Friday and Saturday. Brunch is held from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. on the first and third Sunday of the month (Reservations are strongly recommended). The club's bar hours are 4:30 to 11 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday; 4:30 p.m. to midnight on Friday and 5 p.m. to midnight on Saturday.

If you're eligible and interested in becoming a member and want to fill out a membership form or if you need more information, call Robinson at 242-6604. For reservations or use of the club, call (415) 441-7700/7701 or fax (415) 441-2680.



**Col. David Gross, Presidio of Monterey garrison commander, accepts the ceremonial gold key and congratulations from Col. Susan Halter, Oakland Army Base garrison commander, for becoming the executive caretaker of the Fort Mason Officers Club in San Francisco. The ceremony took place Oct. 1.**

## Army focuses on improving refuse and recycling programs

By George Helms  
Service Contracts Manager, Directorate of Public Works

**R**ecycling at the Army installations not only benefits the environment but under the new refuse and recycling contracts, it will help drive down the costs of what we pay to have our garbage collected at the Presidio of Monterey and the POM Annex.

The volume of recyclables has a direct impact on the refuse rates the Army pays. Contracts for the Presidio and its Annex each require the refuse collector to provide substantial discounts on the monthly garbage collection bill because of the volume of recyclables collected. The beneficial recycling program for the Presidio of Monterey was developed with the assistance from the City of Monterey.

At the Presidio we not only have housing curbside recycling but also recycling collection at all administrative, academic and participating barracks buildings. The Presidio Annex refuse contract began Oct. 1, and new refuse cans and new recycling bins should be available before the end of November.

In addition to the housing area curbside recycling-bin pickups, each contract provides a curbside pickup of large items for the housing occupants. This change benefits our housing occupants who were required to pick up a free dumping manifest from the Army Community Service office and bring the large item to the landfill in Marina themselves. The Presidio of Monterey housing occupants now only have to call the disposal company (Monterey Disposal), prior to Thursday of each week to have a truck come out on that Thursday and pick up the large item. The Presidio Annex contract allows the housing residents to call their disposal company (Carmel-Marina) prior to the last week of each month. The Annex disposal company will then schedule a truck to go to the houses that called during the first three weeks of that month and pick-up the large items.

Occupants will see two distinct types of trucks entering the housing areas on the normal garbage-collection day. One truck will be the refuse collection truck, and the other will be a separate and specially designed recycling truck. Each truck will have different destinations with the garbage truck bound for the garbage landfill and the recycling trucks headed into the contractor's respective recycling plants.

Officials will provide more detailed information on the recycling programs at future town hall meetings. In addition, the garrison commander's staff is updating the housing booklet which will provide more specific refuse collection and recycling information.



## Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff makes farewell speech

**G**en. Henry Shelton became the 14th chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Oct. 1. In this capacity he serves as the principal military adviser to the President, the Secretary of Defense and the National Security Council. Prior to becoming Chairman, he served as Commander in Chief of the United States Special Operation Command.

The following is the farewell speech delivered by Gen. John Shalikashvili, who ended his tenure as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Sept. 30:

"Upon the completion of my tenure as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I want to convey deepest thanks to each soldier, sailor, airman, Marine, Coast Guardsman and civilian who serve this great nation and support the mission throughout the globe.

"We have made quantum leaps in achieving new levels of effectiveness in joint warfighting. U.S. Forces are admired in every corner of the world — for professionalism, military skills, dedication to duty, can-do spirit and compassion. The citizens of the United States can be justifiably proud of the military's outstanding service.

"Gen. Hugh Shelton will soon become the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I am confident of his leadership and know that he will receive the same loyalty and support in dealing with the challenges and tasks ahead.

"The professionalism of the men and women who serve, is extraordinary. Thanks for a job well done — it makes me extremely proud. The past 39 years have been very exciting and rewarding, and I would certainly do it all over again, if it were possible. However, the time has come to say farewell. Mrs. Shalikashvili joins me in saying goodbye and wishing you and your families all the best for the future.

"With deepest thanks and best wishes,

John M. Shalikashvili,  
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff."





## DLIFLC Serbian/Croatian program continues to evolve

By Benjamin De La Selva  
Dean, European School I

**T**he American Heritage Dictionary defines Serbo-Croatian as “the Slavic language of the Serbs and the Croats.” In this article I will refer to Serbo-Croatian as both the language department and language program at the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and its predecessors from 1948 to 1989. However, the language branch and program from 1993 to the present will be referred to as Serbian/Croatian, a change made by DLIFLC to better reflect the current political situation and in academic circles Serbian and Croatian are more and more considered two separate variants of one language, with tendencies to become two different languages. Serbian is written using the Cyrillic alphabet; Croatian uses the Latin alphabet.

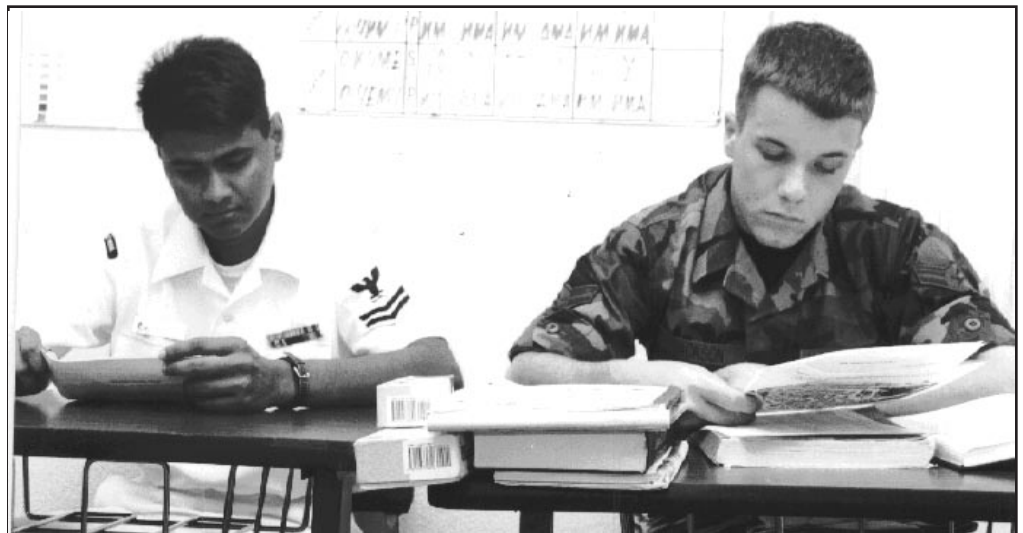
In 1948 the Army Language School created the Serbo-Croatian department alongside several other Slavic language departments. Their students lived in wooden barracks (demolished in the late ‘60s) located on what is now Soldier Field, while language instruction was delivered in the buildings to the north and south of the field. From that time and until it was discontinued in 1989 along with nine other low density language programs, the department taught a 47-week basic course that included exclusively the Serbian variant, except for the last several weeks which were reserved for the Croatian variant. The department remained relatively stable from the late 1940s to the middle 1980s, consisting of a chairperson, a secretary, and seven to 10 teachers.

From the beginning, the department was under the same administrative umbrella with Russian and other East European languages. The umbrella organization changed its name from Slavic Group to Slavic School in 1984, then to East European School, then back to Slavic School and finally was referred to as Central European School from 1989 to 1993. In 1988 — in the first reorganization of its kind — the Institute moved to combine several declining language programs into one Multi-Language Department. Thus, the East European School brought

together the Bulgarian, Greek, Hungarian, and Serbo-Croatian programs, named them branches, and put them under a newly organized Multi-Language Department. The future of these programs had begun to look grim in 1987 when the Institute began shifting toward contracting out course development. That year, the Institute laid out plans to contract out course development of the Greek, Hungarian, Persian and Serbo-Croatian basic courses.

By early 1989 the interest of intelligence collection in certain East European countries was almost non-existent. As a result, the influx of students in those languages was at such low levels the Institute seized the opportunity to realize savings by contracting them out. After a Commercial Activities A76 study, the teaching of Serbo-Croatian at the Defense Language Institute was discontinued in late 1989. Any subsequent requirements for training were filled through the Foreign Service Institute or through contractors hired by the DLI Washington Office. However, by 1992 the principal user agencies were already predicting increasing demands for certain languages in the Balkan region, including the need for military linguists proficient in Serbo-Croatian.

The United States involvement in Bosnia-Herzegovina produced a renewed interest in the languages of the region. As a result, in December 1992 under the auspices of the Central European School, a Serbian/Croatian effort began to evolve with the hiring of a former retired DLI instructor to prepare a Serbian/



**Petty Officer 2nd Class Jose Vela (left) and Airman 1st Class Jason Jackson, examine a recent test result and practice their Serbian-Croatian language material. Both are students in the 47-week Basic Serbian-Croatian course, European School I. (Photos by Bob Britton)**



Croatian Military Survival Kit and to develop the “cross-training” concept. The idea was that students who already knew a language closely related to Serbian/Croatian, such as Czech, Polish or Russian, could learn it in about one fourth of the time as someone beginning from scratch.

In early 1993 one instructor and another borrowed from the Russian program began teaching the first 15-week cross-training (or conversion) course to six resident Air Force and Army students. They also began teaching six students from Fort Meade, Md., and Fort Bragg, N.C., via Video TeleTraining. The six resident students were physically located in the same room with the instructors and concurrently received the same training as the distant learning students. In the spring of 1993 the Fort Ord Contracting Office hired four contract instructors for 90 to 120 days assisting in developing and teaching the first 12-week resident conversion course for students proficient in Russian, Polish or Czech. The program also included refresher training for many native and semi-native speakers of Serbian/Croatian. Once the conversion program was established, a civilian and a military instructor went to Royal Air Force Mildenhall, England, to cross-train 15 Russian linguists.

In October 1993 when the Central European School was disbanded, the Czech, Slovak and Serbian/Croatian programs were reassigned to the Multi-Language Department of the newly formed East European School II, located in Nicholson Hall. By that time, the contract instruction had ended and the conversion effort continued with temporary instructors hired by DLIFLC. During the first quarter of fiscal 1994, 60 former Russian and Czech students reported to East European School II to take the conversion course, now 16 weeks in length. Most graduates went on to perform duties in the Bosnian region.

In 1994 a three-month Mobile Training Team consisting of two instructors provided enhancement training to 19 students at Fort Richardson, Alaska, and another MTT of one civilian and one military instructor traveled to Chicksands, England, to train 10 students preparing to deploy to the Bosnian theater. From February to June 1995 yet another MTT of two instructors was sent to Rota, Spain, to provide enhancement training to 10 Navy students. While in East European School II, the branch began plans for the development of the basic course as the further refinement of the conversion course continued. The basic course would combine existing materials, commercial and otherwise, while the conversion course materials were developed from existing sources and newly created materials. The branch planned to build the basic course using materials given to the Institute as a courtesy of the Canadian government, the existing Foreign Service Institute course, the commercial and primary college-level textbook written by Thomas Magner, and the materials already used in the conversion course.

In November 1993 the Testing Division began the design and development of the Serbian/Croatian Defense Language Proficiency Test IV battery. This would be the first and only DLPT to contain separate listening and reading portions for two language variants. In the reading portion Croatian is in the Latin alphabet, Serbian in Cyrillic. The Serbian/Croatian DLPT IV was completed in June 1995.

In May 1995 the Czech and Serbian/Croatian programs moved again, this time to join the Polish, Ukrainian, and Belorussian programs in the Multi-Language department of the now called European School I, located near Soldier Field. This move returned the Serbian/Croatian program to the same geographical area it occupied in the late 1940s.

In European School I, the branch continued planning for the first 47-week basic course class scheduled to begin in June 1996. A dearth of course materials compelled decision makers in European School I and the Curriculum Division to select the Canadian modules as the foundation of the basic course. The Canadian materials were basically Serbian oriented and sometimes used the Latin alphabet to represent the Serbian variant. An effort began in February 1996 to develop corresponding Croatian materials and to replace the latinized Serbian with Cyrillic. The Croatian development effort ended in March 1997.

In June 1996 30 students reported for the basic course. Meanwhile, the conversion effort continued in resident mode, and branch instructors continued providing VTT to students in the field. There was another requirements surge in early 1997. Three contract courses were established to fulfill this need. One course for 40 students was conducted in Monterey by four contract instructors hired by the DLIFLC Washington Office. The other two courses were conducted in Fort Hood, Texas, in November 1996 and February 1997 via MTT with one contract instructor, and one DLIFLC instructor on a rotating basis. Furthermore, the DLIFLC Washington Office organized four contract courses on the East Coast from January 1996 to June 1997. A comparison of the conversion courses conducted in Washington, D.C., Fort Hood, and DLIFLC showed that students trained in the DLIFLC environment obtained higher proficiency levels in the three tested skills of listening, reading and speaking.

During 1997 European School I continued adjusting the conversion course from information received in sensing sessions and applying all lessons learned to the basic course.

In June 1997 the first basic course students since 1989 graduated with zero academic attrition. However, the percentage of L2-R2-S2, 26 percent, was disappointingly low. It became obvious the instructors had not successfully transitioned

**continued on page 10**

## continued from page 9

from teaching the conversion course to mature, experienced language students; to teaching the new and untried basic course to young, inexperienced language students. Basic course materials and the tests were still in the process of being validated, thus the instructors did not have the bench marks they needed to accurately assess the progress of their students. As a result, eight of the graduates, who in any other language program would have been dropped, could not be waived to follow-on training. In an unprecedented move, the Army and Air Force commanders met with representatives of the Operations, Plans and Programs Directorate; the Provost office; and European School I and agreed to 12 more weeks of additional instruction for those students.

September 1997 brought good news to the Serbian/Croatian branch. Seventy-nine percent of the conversion class students graduating that month received level-two or higher in listening, reading and speaking. These were the highest scores ever recorded for a conversion class. The second basic course class graduated nine students with zero academic attrition. Six of these students, 67 percent, achieved or surpassed the DLIFLC goal of L2-R2-S2. One of the students reached level 3 all three skills. The 12-week enhancement training for the eight students remaining from the first basic course also ended in September. All the students but one increased their score by at least a half-level in both listening and reading, and one increased listening by 1 1/2 levels.

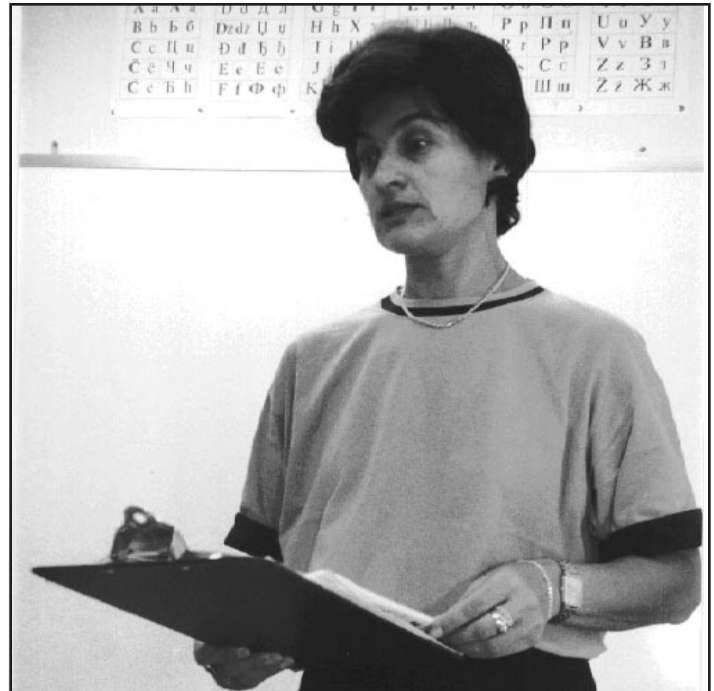
Proficiency scores of conversion and basic course students from fiscal 1993 to fiscal 1996 are in the following charts:

### CONVERSION COURSE STUDENTS

	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
Acad Attr	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Graduates	62	77	13	54	48
2-2-2	4	8	3	26	20
Percent	6%	10%	23%	48%	42%
Ave DLAB	109	112	117	106	101

### BASIC COURSE STUDENTS

	FY96	FY97
Acad Attr	0%	0%
Graduates	27	9
2-2-2	7	6
Percent	26%	67%
Ave DLAB	106	116



**Spomenka Bratovic, a Serbian-Croatian instructor in the Multi-Language Department, European School I, explains recent test results to her Basic Serbian-Croatian class.**

The accomplishments of this small program from 1993 to the present have been surprisingly good given the limitations of course materials, inexperienced teachers and personnel turbulence. With no academic attrition for five years and a steady increase in proficiency results since 1993, the Serbian/Croatian branch faculty has proudly established itself with the mainstream of the Institute.

The Serbian/Croatian program underwent yet another reorganization Oct. 1. The Multi-Language Department, with the Polish and Czech programs, moved to the European and Latin American School. Serbian/Croatian remained in European School I, thus becoming a department in its own right, with an expected increase in student input during the next several years. The department is composed of a chairperson, a secretary, 14 civilian and two military instructors. It presently has 75 basic students but no conversion course students. The Serbian/Croatian department is located in buildings 205 and 206 in the lower part of the Institute near the post Theater. The department received 30 basic students Oct. 9, and the next conversion class of 10 students will arrive in July 1998.

Graduates of the Serbian/Croatian program can proudly claim they learned and were tested in two language variants. In some circles, they can even claim they learned two languages. In Churchillian parlance, one can say that "never before in the history of language training has the U.S. government acquired two for the price of one."



---

## Serbian-Croatian linguist shares training, field experiences from Bosnia

---

**By SFC John Andruszka**  
**Military Language Instructor**  
**European School I**

---

I recently returned from a deployment to Bosnia as a Serbian-Croatian linguist. I am DLI trained in Russian and attended the 16-week Serbian-Croatian conversion course at the DLI branch in Washington, D.C. I am a 97E interrogator by military occupational specialty and training.

The course in Washington is contracted out to several civilian schools in the area. Each school took its own approach to teaching the language. All used the material provided by DLI. However, the textbooks at the time were only in the draft stage and only somewhat useful. My wife would often send videocassette recordings of the Serbian-Croatian SCOLA broadcasts in Monterey to me in Washington. SCOLA broadcasts are international language television programs. I would bring the tapes to class and use them as authentic material.

We were not tasked by job specialty and were told we would be used as linguists in Bosnia. Therefore, our language training was very generic with very little military vocabulary. We received a mix of dialects and often studied topics we later found were of no use. It was emphasized throughout the course that our language proficiency would determine the type of mission we would have in Bosnia. We later found that this was completely untrue.

Fortunately, the environment in Washington was low stress and allowed those of us who were motivated to learn the language ample time to study. We did not have the same resources to study with that are available in Monterey; such as computers, AISO library, and SCOLA broadcasts.

At the completion of the course, we attended a small graduation and were told we had 10 days until we had to report to Fort Benning, Ga., for deployment.

During our processing to Bosnia, we discovered only the 97Es, interrogators, would be going "down range," the 98Gs,

voice interceptors, would remain in Germany. We thought this was strange because we were not tasked by MOS, and the split had nothing to do with our Defense Language Proficiency Test scores.

When we arrived in Bosnia, we found the units there were unprepared for more linguists. There was no additional Serbian-Croatian reference material other than what we brought in our duffel bags. Units we were assigned to had no concern about our language abilities and immediately used us as gate guards, clerks, and drivers. The attitude was that they had everyone they needed, and anyone else coming into the country was excess. It was only through self-motivation and the Temporary Change of Stationers (those from other units) sticking together that we were able to get any exposure to the locals and learn the tactical and cultural situation.

In the fall of 1996, as the units in Bosnia were rotating home, TCS linguists were shuffled around from different redeploying units until the new units arrived and took over operations. During this time, many linguists were used as drivers to ferry vehicles to redeployment staging bases. Others pulled guard and tried to find a legitimate linguist-type mission.

### **Real Work**

When the 1st Infantry Division arrived, I, and five other TCS soldiers formed a Force Protection Team and moved to the Nordic-Polish Brigade. Of the six soldiers on the team, five of us were Serbian-Croatian linguists. We rotated responsibilities as linguists and shared our knowledge with each other to become more proficient. We also discovered there were many civilian contracted linguists working within the Task Force. These were U.S. citizens employed through an American contractor and attached to civil affairs and psychological operations units. We relied on them at times to explain language related or cultural issues. Military linguists were used only in positions that required clearances, otherwise contract civilians or local hired civilians were used.

Many times, we fell back on our knowledge of Russian or German to

communicate with the local people. Many of the locals had learned Russian when they were young, and many had been to or had relatives living in Germany. It was handy to have other languages to fall back on, but sometimes it failed. Some locals had never been outside of Bosnia and were too young to have studied Russian, which was not a popular language among the people.

As each of the former warring ethnic groups attempt to find their own identity, they seemed to be adapting the language into different dialects. We found the language was changing and evolving among the Bosnian Croats, the Bosnian Serbs, and the Bosnian Muslims while we were there. We were not really exposed to this aspect in training and had to be careful about which ethnic area we were in when using certain phrases.

During our force-protection missions, we became on-the-ground experts on the local populations and attitudes. As many units rotated in and out of country, TCS linguists were the one consistent asset. Unfortunately, by the ninth or 10th month in country, we became somewhat callous to the stories of war casualties and refugees. From our position, you could not align yourself with one side or the other. It did not take long to discover that no one side appeared fully to blame or completely innocent.

Each one of us redeployed at different times. We redeployed as individuals or tagged along with Guard or Reserve units. Immediately, we were expected to return to our prior languages and duties.

No one I have spoken to would like to return to Bosnia, and no one I have talked with who has gone through the experience seems to fully understand why we are there. However, the mission continues, and the need for linguists will probably remain, no matter what the projected pull-out date is.

*Editor's note: Sgt. 1st Class Andruszka's firsthand account is from his personal experiences while on a temporary change of station deployment to Bosnia. Other deployed military linguists might have different situations.*



---

# Word from the field

## Letter from former student links training to real mission

By Michael L. Vezilich

Instructor, Serbian/Croatian Department, European School I

**“T**voj ucenik, Istvan ...” was the way the letter post-marked APO Tuzla, Bosnia ended. Those words, “Your student ...” meant as much if not more to me as did the details and body of the letter.

I along with my colleagues in the Serbian/Croatian Department identified immediately with the meaning of this simple phrase. It gave us, some distant Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center civilian instructors in Monterey, an insight into the life of one of our former students. It was a very cherished insight, indeed, because it provided the kind of support and reinforcement we, as teachers, occasionally need to know. It’s not only gratifying to read that our efforts are appreciated, but more importantly, it puts us somewhat at ease knowing a student whom we have trained and who has been put in harm’s way is safe and well and professionally using the language he studied with us to perform his designated duties.

Istvan’s letter has also been an instrumental motivational tool we have been able to use with all subsequent basic and conversion course classes. Students read the letter about someone who valued his experience with us at DLI, making clear that his DLI training prepared him well for the exciting, yet challenging uncertainties ever-present in a peacekeeping mission such as NATO’s deployment in Bosnia.

What strikes many students with inspiration is that he felt the need to communicate these feelings to us all halfway around the globe. Signing the letter as he did, both teacher and student alike realize our DLI graduates continue to grow and learn in the language long after the last Defense Language Proficiency Tests are taken and diplomas awarded. The message is loud and clear -- the commitment students make to succeed in their study of the Serbian and Croatian languages for their future assignments reflects both a combination of the student’s inner pride and desire to achieve with a matching commitment made by the faculty to nurture this desire, to light a flame of inquiry and enthusiasm for each and every student that guides them in their careers as military linguists.

Beside the motivational power it provides to teachers and students alike, Istvan’s letter made a great Final Learning Objective sub-skill activity for our students -- deciphering handwriting, translating content, analyzing the political, cultural and military allusions made within the target language text. More-

over, it has allowed our students to open a direct line of communication with a former student who is able to confirm to them personally there is life after DLI; that no one can predict how one’s Serbian and Croatian language skills might be utilized in their future careers.

A great measure of gratification for the faculty comes in learning you have turned a student on, not only to your native language and culture, but through your dedication to the DLI mission, you have helped students themselves uncover the infinite possibilities for new knowledge, experiences and self-growth this new language offers, far beyond that which can be attained in a 47-week basic course, much less in 16 weeks of cross-training.

For a relatively new DLI program going through its growing pains, accompanied by peaks and valleys of success, letters and other forms of links with former students are important milestones from which the Serbian/Croatian faculty have been able to draw strength. Every teacher needs a letter like this once in a while to boost his/her confidence. It helps us all sort and categorize the meaningful realities from the everyday ups and downs of the DLI environment. It helps us remember the mission of language learning is an on-going dynamic, that each group of students is different, possessing their own personalities, learning styles, needs, wants, likes and abilities. It helps us deal equally and responsibly both with less than satisfactory final results as well as with noteworthy achievement. We better understand the 18-year-old basic course student fresh out of boot camp is not the seasoned military linguist coming to us for cross-training. That’s the challenge we accept as teachers. But it’s really a small price to pay when we know these young people may be going to serve their country in what may be less than ideal surroundings. Istvan writes, “... I’m doing fine in snowy, cold Bosnia. Right now, I am on the top of a mountain, .... heavily mined ...”

Letters like Istvan’s help us teachers put aside, at least momentarily, any tensions that might exist between faculty members, not least so due to our personal and emotional ties to our families, relatives and friends in Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia. We can put aside the other issues that dominate our regular out-of-class demeanors and conversations such as job security, lack of benefits, immigration concerns, limited resources and promises of rank and status advancement. It makes accepting four-month MTT assignments to Fort Hood, Texas, in the summertime and Fort Richardson, Alaska, in the dead of winter at least temporarily not as disagreeable and disruptive for ourselves and our families.



---

# Linguists must recognize culture's religious dimension

By Chaplain (Maj.) Kenneth Sampson  
Chief, World Religions Instruction

---

**T**he central elements of any culture are language and religion.” So writes Harvard professor Samuel Huntington in his recent, influential book, “The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order.”

How do we as members of the Defense Language Institute community — students, instructors or staff personnel — deal with the religious arena of culture? What perspectives do we as military intelligence linguists — whether future interrogators, voice intercept operators, or analysts — take in treating the religious dimensions of culture? What guidelines are helpful as we include this significant cultural factor into language study?

**Importance.** First, we realize the far-reaching impact of religion on culture. Current events demonstrate this truth. We see religious repercussions within the Taliban student movement in Afghanistan, Theravada Buddhist activists in Sri Lanka, Muslim-Orthodox-Catholic rivalries in the Balkans, Protestant radicals in Northern Ireland or ethnic divisions in Rwanda.

Unfortunately, religious factors too often bolster festering animosities and hatreds. Warring factions use religion to buttress conflicts around the world. Writes theologian Hans Kueng, “The most fanatical, the cruelest political struggles are those that have been col-

ored, inspired and legitimized by religion.”

Additionally, within our own forces we see the importance of the religious cultural dimension. Analysts who ignore or belittle the influence of religious belief on operations can easily offend allies, alienate personnel within their own commands or needlessly agitate civilian populations.

**Fair Treatment.** Consideration for others, impartial clarification of differing religious views and empathetic understanding all characterize our treatment of religious persuasions which differ from our own. Painstaking care is often required when striving for accurate, objective, factual and unbiased understandings and presentations involving the religious persuasions of others.

This balanced handling of the religious dimensions of culture requires critiquing all sides justly; showing no more favor to one persuasion than another; taking steps to curtail personal biases and preconceived ideas; and not being swayed by personal and cultural biases. Fair, equitable treatment of the views of others is the goal.

**Self-Awareness.** The variety of belief systems in our pluralistic world can seem menacing and intimidating. For some, mere inclusion of the religious dimensions of culture is unsettling or personally threatening. Each of us, however, needs to be aware of our own individual biases, inclinations and predispositions so we can more accurately under-

stand the impact of faith on ethnic and national conflicts.

Personal educational backgrounds; negative experiences with religion in the past; individual faith persuasions identified on our ‘dog tags,’ specific views to faith sharing and evangelism; negative influence by print and audio-visual media — all can color our views toward understanding the religious persuasions of others. Only as we are mindful of these potential slants can we accurately deal with the teachings of others.

**Personal Growth.** A self-critical personal assessment, coupled with a hard grappling of the political, social and theological issues raised by the religious dimensions of culture stimulates personal growth. We can free ourselves of arrogant self-righteousness, and gain new understandings both of our own world and life view and that of the cultures we analyze. The result is a greater appreciation for the views of others and increased opportunities for dialogue and understanding.

Professor Huntington, after surveying areas of hostility and potential conflict in our world, relates the following: “... what counts for people are blood and belief, faith and family. People rally to those with similar ancestry, religion, language, values and institutions ...” Linguists would be wise to include such cultural dimensions in their language studies and analyses of hotspots around the globe.



---

Those words, “*Tvoj učenik ...*” inspire us with strength to better cope with the sometimes scorching student Automated Students Questionnaires, admonishments from our superiors, as well as the unpleasant tasks of handing out disciplinary counseling slips, signing probation papers and coming to grips with the fact that a student must be dropped for lack of ability. It forces

us to put aside any cynicism we harbor for the necessary bureaucracies with which we must interact here at DLI, taking pride and offering respect to that soldier in Bosnia, who is carrying something of us overseas; something we hope we have planted which provides us a real link with the DLI mission as well as with our birthplaces and ancestral lands.



---

# Figuratively speaking: Russian is 'All' in the family

---

**By Pfc. Richard Zowie**  
**Russian student, Company F, 229th MI Battalion**

---

**W**henever students at Defense Language Institute Foreign Language School need additional help in learning their languages, a teacher, another student, or the language lab can prove to be handy. For Pfc. Laura Barton, a Foxtrot Company, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion soldier studying Russian, there is one student on which she can depend.

Her father.

"Dad helps me every once in a while over the phone with cases," Laura said. "He also gives me key phrases to make my teachers happy whenever I take an oral exam."

Pfc. Joshua Kamradt, also a Foxtrot soldier studying Russian, has dinner with his uncle every other month. "I enjoy being around my uncle because it's nice to be around someone who speaks Russian because then you can put down the waiters," he said jokingly. But seriously, the fact that Joshua's uncle studied Russian here 40 years ago provides Joshua with invaluable information. "I also tell him what's going on in class, and he is extremely helpful in explaining difficult cases or perplexing principles," Joshua adds.

Students like Laura and Joshua represent perhaps the most unique of DLI linguists in that they are actually second generation linguists. Laura's father, Larry, was a Russian linguist who studied at DLI in 1967. Joshua's uncle, Richard Ceyzyk, studied Russian here in the late '50s. For those who come here out of high school with no knowledge of what higher education or DLI may be like, having a relative who is been here before can pay invaluable dividends.

Laura is certainly no exception to the rule. A 1996 high school graduate who earned college credits through Post Secondary Enrollment Option, she recalls that studying a language was her first choice. "I wanted to study a language and this [studying at DLI] was the easiest way to get one," Laura said. "I didn't take any foreign languages in high school except for a two-week course in Japanese."

Ironically, studying Russian has been an accident for both Bartons. Larry Barton recalls that Russian was his third choice "on a whim" behind German and Hindustani. He went on to graduate at the top of his class. For Laura herself, she originally wanted to study Japanese. However, because of an error in her military occupational specialty assignment, she soon found herself enrolled in the Russian Basic Course. "I thought that getting Russian was a pleasant surprise, because I could then talk to my dad in Russian," she said. She confesses that she actually begged to study Russian.

Things have not always been easy for Laura. Basic training, she recalls, was difficult physically while DLI with its academic and military responsibilities is difficult mentally. Laura saw her path toward Russian become sidetracked last February when she missed nearly two weeks of class while recovering from mono-nucleosis. Fortunately, Laura's friendly disposition has helped her along. "Being friends with my teachers has helped me out a lot," she said. "I get along with them pretty well."

Laura and other students alike often benefit their language skills by acquainting themselves with their teachers. Many of the Russian instructors are actually Americans who grew up in Russian-speaking homes. Generally they are either second or third generation Russian-Americans who have little or no Russian accent, while others are former Russian students of DLI.

According to Richard Ceyzyk, times certainly have changed. "My teachers were mostly native Russian speakers from the Soviet Union," he said. "All of them had very heavy accents." He also remembers that even a few of his teachers had origins that were not exactly clear, something reminiscent of those defecting from the Stalinist regime of the '30s and '40s. As for others, they came from families who emigrated from Russia and settled in the San Francisco area.

Like his uncle, Joshua also wanted to study a foreign language. His chief interest revolved around getting into the intelligence field. "My mother had been telling me about an uncle of mine who had had a good life as a linguist and how he really enjoyed what he was doing as a linguist," Joshua said. "I'm more of an action-type person, which is what made me want to become a linguist." He also comically admits that he joined the Army because he enjoys having his life threatened.

In spite of daily pressures that Laura, Joshua and other students currently endure, Larry Barton said that things have certainly changed since he studied Russian here 30 years ago. "We wore Class A uniforms all the time," he said. "But we also had no PT or extra duty. DLI at the time was more like a college. As long as we stayed within a 150-mile radius [of DLI], we could go anywhere we wanted outside class hours."

Of course, there were some drawbacks. "Living conditions were much more primitive," Larry Barton said. "We had open-bay barracks, and we were mingled together with the Navy and Marine Corps. At the time, the Air Force had barracks up the hill that were similar to what Foxtrot company has now. But the rest of us were down by Soldier Field next to our class rooms."

At that time he was in the Army Security Agency during the Vietnam war era. Instead of going through the normal Russian Basic Course, he went through a nine-month oral language program. "We usually downloaded Russian radio broadcasts and translated them off television," he said. After graduation, he

went on to serve in Vietnam and Germany as an administration specialist. Because he was not granted a security clearance, he found himself being reclassified at Fort Ord as a personnel specialist. This led to his becoming a personnel services noncommissioned officer.

However, this meant that he was Russian-qualified, but his career work did not require Russian. It also meant he did not have to take the yearly proficiency test, as current linguists must do when they graduate from DLI. After completing his four-year enlistment in the Army, Barton eventually earned a degree in Russian studies from Bemidji State University, Minn.

Ceyzyk's career with Russian has been exotic. While working as a clinical social worker on an island near Guam, a Russian captain came to the island in need of medical attention. Initially, it seemed disastrous for the captain since nobody seemed to speak Russian, but because of Ceyzyk's Russian language training at DLI, the captain's hopes for medical care were met. Ceyzyk not only found what kind of medication the captain was taking at the time, but also was able to converse with him and develop a lasting friendship. Later, in 1977 Ceyzyk and his wife traveled through the western Soviet Union with some college students on a three-month driving and camping trip sponsored by Yale University.

After serving in the Air Force as a voice intercept specialist working in Air Force Security Services, Ceyzyk went on to major in Russian language and literature at Wayne State University in Detroit, Mich., and also obtain a master's degree in social work at the University of Michigan. Currently he works as a psychiatric social worker in Soledad, which is about 60 miles south of Monterey.

To combat the daily struggles of learning a lifetime of language in less than a year, Larry Barton and Ceyzyk have solid advice to give to their daughter and nephew, respectively, and to other students. "I tell Laura to maintain a positive attitude," Barton said. "As the course progresses, it gets harder. At some point you begin to learn 100 new words per day. You've got to stay positive and cheerful, and you've got to keep the best motivation within yourself. Otherwise, studying a language can become really distressing."

Ceyzyk agrees and emphasizes that students need especially to learn their vocabulary. "It's very easy to get behind. If you get behind, you'll never dig yourself out," he said.

Ceyzyk added that knowing a second language, namely one like Russian which is not widely-known in America the way Spanish is, has benefits that extend beyond the paycheck. "Few people here [in America] as compared to the rest of the world, study other languages," he said. "Knowing a second language makes you feel pretty special and impresses everyone around you."



## DLIFLC members graduate from foreign language associate degree program

**C**ongratulations to the following individuals who are this year's summer graduates of the Monterey Peninsula College/Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Associate Degree Program.

Spc. Bryan Averbuch, D Company Persian  
 Spc. Michele Lynn Burgess, E Company, Korean  
 Staff Sgt. Corey Capone, E Company, Vietnamese  
 Chief Warrant Officer Rena Cohen, E Company, Russian  
 Spc. Jennifer Curtis, B Company, Arabic  
 Capt. Paul DeCecco, E Company, Spanish  
 Airman 1st Class Martina Delp, 311th Training Squadron, Serbian/Croatian  
 Pfc. Jessica Dugan, B Company, Arabic  
 Spc. Toshia Green, B Company, Arabic  
 Staff Sgt. Angie Isaacson, D Company, Spanish  
 Airman 1st Class Lorri Janssen-Anessi, 311th Training Squadron, Arabic  
 Spc. Tammy Jensen, E Company, Russian and Serbian/Croatian  
 Pvt. Michael Mahedy, F Company, Russian  
 Airman 1st Class Daniel McCombs, 311th Training Squadron, Korean  
 Airman 1st Class James Moss Jr., 311th Training Squadron, Chinese  
 Sgt. Timothy Owen, E Company, Korean  
 Airman 1st Class Matthews Roberts, 311th Training Squadron, Korean  
 Airman 1st Class Ashleigh Ryan, 311th Training Squadron, Serbian/Croatian  
 Spc. Shane Sapp, D Company, Spanish  
 Spc. Ralph Smith, B Company, Arabic  
 Spc. Stacy Sommer, B Company, Arabic  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class Heather Stokes, Naval Security Group Detachment, Russian  
 Sgt. 1st Class John Terzian II, D Company, French  
 Sgt. Trevor Toler, E Company, Korean  
 Sgt. David Welch, D Company, Arabic  
 Spc. Stephen Wilson, E Company, Chinese  
 Sgt. 1st Class Brooks Wuerdemann, E Company, Russian and Spanish



## At a glance: Navy detachment serves at DLIFLC

*Editor's Note: As the U.S. Navy celebrates its 222nd birthday, about 500 sailors who comprise the Naval Security Group Detachment here, represent their service at Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center.*

**By Petty Officer 3rd Class  
Diane Nocivelli,  
Administrative Assistant,  
Naval Security Group Detachment**

**T**he Naval Security Group Detachment Monterey is subordinate to the Naval Security Group Command, headquartered in Washington, D.C. NSGD Monterey is one of the smaller units based at the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center. Its population is nearly 500 sailors, including a permanent party staff of fewer than 40, providing administrative and barracks support and language instruction in various schools throughout DLIFLC.

Of the student population, one third is studying Arabic. After follow-on training at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, these linguists will likely head to Naval Security Group activities in Fort Gordon, Ga., or Rota, Spain. Among the

other languages included in the Navy mission are: Spanish (14 percent), Russian (13 percent), Persian-Farsi (12 percent), Chinese-Mandarin (11 percent), and Korean (10 percent). Sailors are also studying Hebrew, Vietnamese, French, Italian, Portuguese, Thai and Tagalog.

One of the most important aspects of the mission of this command is to prepare new sailors for duty in the cryptologic community at military and civilian duty stations worldwide. Indeed, more than 75 percent of the sailors stationed here arrived directly from Naval Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes, Il. Another 12 percent came from other fleet assignments, hoping to convert to the Cryptologic Technician Interpretive rating. After completing a brief training continuum and receiving a language assignment, the sailors begin language classes at DLI. In time, they receive additional naval training to further prepare them for their intended careers as Navy linguists.

In addition to the Navy's newest linguists, NSGD is home to CTI petty officers returning from fleet assignments for advanced and additional language training. More than 6 percent of the NSGD

student population represent the Naval Special Warfare Command — the Navy's special forces. Most recently, the first wave of Special Warfare Combatant Craft Crewmembers and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technicians has arrived at NSGD for foreign language training at DLIFLC.

NSGD Monterey is, above all else, a training command, and training is an all-hands evolution. Military Language Instructors, staff members and students all work together to develop and support programs like peer tutoring, mentoring, Head Start, and specialized physical training, as well as community volunteer programs.

Saturday Scholars, the Navy's fleetwide community mentoring program, is one of the most popular programs at NSGD Monterey. Sailors volunteer each Saturday to mentor and tutor students from Monterey elementary schools. Another community program, Christmas In April, is well attended by Navy personnel. Fully one-third of this command participated in this year's event, helping to repair and rebuild houses for local limited-income families.



*(Photo by Javier Chagoya, NPS public affairs office photographer)*

The Naval Security Group Detachment (Duffy's Tavern) softball team poses with the Naval Support Activity Monterey Bay "Captain's Cup" trophy, after receiving it from the NSAMB commanding officer, Sept. 25. Team members are (left to right front row) T.E. "Scoop" Hansen, Roberto Agron, Coach Anthony Cruz and Kari Albers. Back row are Matt Woloszyn, Joe Miklós, Josh Hansen and Robert Krampitz. Not pictured: Mike Schmidt, Brian Tichenor, Carrie Grey, Russ Schultze, Kristy Maloney, Tom Hirtzel, Neil Flanders and Tim Chesser. This is the second year in a row the NSGD team has captured the cup in softball, which is awarded to the team which wins the end-of-season tournament held after the regular season in four team sports — softball, basketball, volleyball and golf — at the Naval Postgraduate School.



# Chief of Naval Operations sends message for Navy's 222nd birthday celebration

By Admiral Jay Johnson  
Chief of Naval Operations

As we celebrate our Navy's 222nd birthday on Oct. 13, we should take a moment to reflect upon the tremendous accomplishments of this exceptionally busy and successful year in our Navy's history. In operations from Albania to Zaire, from the Caribbean Sea to the Arabian Gulf, and aboard ships like



Admiral Jay Johnson

USS Constitution and USS Seawolf, the United States Navy continues to excel, providing forward presence and crisis response in support of our nation's vital interests.

I spent much of my first year as chief of naval operations traveling the world and talking with sailors. Wherever I visited, I observed the same thing — motivated, dedicated men and women who continually challenge each other to improve personally and

professionally, making our Navy even better. I spoke with sailors who are exploring exciting new technologies and embracing tactical and operational innovation, constantly honing warfighting skills. I watched sailors help those in need under extraordinary circumstances, in places like Guam following an airliner crash, and in Albania and Sierra Leone when evacuating non-combatants from chaos. Around the globe, every day of the year, our Navy is enhancing the security of our nation, friends and allies.

We have much to be proud of in the United States Navy. Our future has never been brighter. We must always remember, however, that today's success is built upon the sacrifice and hard work of those who served before us, creating a legacy of over 200 years of excellence. As our Navy celebrates another birthday, let us emulate our predecessors by strengthening the core values of honor, courage and commitment. Given such values, our course into the future will remain straight and true.

Happy 222nd birthday, United States Navy. Full speed ahead! (Courtesy Navy News Service)



## Awards

### Defense Superior Service Medal

Lt. Col. Maria Constantine

### Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Capt. Timothy Ockerman

Sgt. 1st Class David Guinn

Sgt. 1st Class Michael Cassidy

Sgt. 1st Class Margaret Webbert

### Meritorious Service Medal

1st Sgt. Norberto Santana

### Joint Service Commendation Medal

Master Sgt. Sally Cabrera

Staff Sgt. Scott Trinkle

Staff Sgt. Tod Clayton

Staff Sgt. Gordon Walker

### Army Commendation Medal

Staff Sgt. Harry Crocker

Spc. Tyanetta Dawson

Sgt. Jose Ferrera

Sgt. Stephanie Hall

### Joint Service Achievement Medal

Capt. Rebecca Ray

### Army Achievement Medal

Sgt. Trevor Ellison

Staff Sgt. William Mikeal Jr.

Pfc. Cynthia Burcham

Staff Sgt. Thomas Hogan

The

**GLOBE**

magazine is now available on the  
World Wide Web through the  
Presidio of Monterey's home page  
by accessing

<http://pom-www.army.mil>  
on the worldwide web.

# 'Marketing Yourself for a Second Career'

## TROA representative delivers presentation on transition assistance

By Tech. Sgt. Renee Hearrell

**T**he first advice a transition assistance briefer offered during his visit here may have surprised a few of the audience: stay in the military. Nearly 100 people attended a seminar presented by a representative of The Retired Officers Association Sept. 22 at the Presidio of Monterey theater.

"If you like the service that you're in, if you like or even half-like your job, stay in forever," said retired Army Col. Gerald Crews, deputy director, Officer Placement Service of TROA, as he began his talk on "Marketing Yourself for a Second Career." "You will never get 30 days off again except while you're unemployed."

For those who still choose or are forced to separate from the military, Crews stressed the importance of planning and networking.

"The purpose of this lecture is to scare you with the facts," Crews said, explaining many people have unrealistic expectations of the civilian job market. "This is a traumatic event." He said the average job search is four to five months, average salary is lower than some expect, and the older you are the more difficult it is to get hired. "Keep in mind, employers hire you based on their needs, not yours," said Crews.

People separating should have at least 60 days accrued leave, 20 days transition time and 10 days to actually clear. He also suggested people begin the transition process 18 months out to allow time for reading and researching, saving for appropriate civilian clothes, preparing resumes and developing a networking plan.

"Try and figure out what it is you



**Retired Army Col. Gerald Crews**

want to do or at least the direction you want to go in," he said. "You wouldn't drive from here to the East Coast without a road map and some sites to see along the way, would you?" Crews said there are questions each person should answer before beginning the job search process: What am I qualified to do? What do I want to do? Where will I do it? How much will it pay? Am I prepared? Do I need more training or need to return to school?

"If you haven't thought through this process, don't run out of here and jump out and find out there's no water in the pool," he said. "People do it every single day. Think about it."

Crews discussed several other topics related to the job search such as preparing your family; using the telephone effectively and ensuring you get messages at home; collecting information; developing a list of appropriate references to include supervisors, subordinates and peers; and creating a networking list. Computers and the Internet can also offer another source for job-search information. TROA homepage at "www.troa.org" offers links to 32 sites with job-search information.

"If you start this transition process

and until you lock a job in and know you're going to get it, if you're sitting at home watching TV... you're wasting your life," he said. "There is absolutely nothing on TV except football games, that's worth watching."

Crews said networking is the most effective way of accessing the hidden job market. He said 99 percent of successful job searches used networking. People should talk to everyone they know, family, friends, people at church, associates in social groups and other membership organizations.

Overall Crews said the place to start is the local transition assistance office. The Transition Center on the Presidio of Monterey has a variety of information and resources for those beginning the transition and job search process, including a video tape of Crews' presentation. To make an appointment to view the tape at the Transition Center or for more information about the resources at the center, contact Judith Costello at 242-6691 or William Thomas at 242-6695.

Retired Army Col. "Jerry" Crews of Virginia Beach, Va., graduated from Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Va. He served in the Republic of Vietnam 1967-1968; returned to Vietnam in 1971 and served as a company commander and staff officer flying more than 1,000 combat hours. He has held command and staff positions at every level in Army aviation. His personnel staff experience includes more than 10 years of multiple tours of duty on the Army staff, Joint staff and as military assistant and aide to the Secretary of the Army.

He is a graduate of The Armed Forces Staff College and The National War College, and he has a master's degree in sociology from Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi.

He has also done extensive research, writing, and lecturing about programs affecting military personnel transitioning to the civilian work force.



# Historian talks about 1938 Presidio, 11th Cavalry Regiment

By Bob Britton

**D**r. Stephen Payne, Presidio of Monterey deputy command historian, narrated a silent film about 1938 Camp Ord, the POM, the 11th Cavalry Regiment and the 76th Field Artillery Battalion at the General Stilwell Community Center Sept. 28. This lecture marked the first in a series of monthly historical events planned by the Fort Ord Alumni Association and California State University at Monterey Bay.

Historical film footage showed 11th Cavalry troopers working at the Presidio and practicing field maneuvers, living in tent cities, practicing marksmanship and soldiering on Camp Ord's East Garrison area. The 11th Cavalry arrived at the Presidio in July 1919. Prior to their deployment to the Presidio, some of the cavalry troops served in Colorado and along the Mexican border, where they helped capture three officers who rode with Pancho Villa, the revolutionary Mexican leader.

The 76th Field Artillery arrived at POM in 1922. Scenes from the film also highlighted horse-drawn field-artillery batteries and firing by the 76th Field Artillery, precision artillery maneuvers during the California Rodeo at Salinas, and the importance of unit mascots for the enlisted troopers and artillerymen.

"When the mounted cavalry troopers and artillerymen were in garrison or practicing field maneuvers at Camp Ord, they relied heavily on the post veterinarian to monitor horses' health and the farrier to reshoe horses when necessary," said Payne. "The Army owned and issued the horses to most soldiers, although some officers rode their own personal mounts."

Payne mentioned the importance of unit mascots at the Presidio, especially for morale purposes to the enlisted soldiers. As junior enlisted did not have families, most troops or batteries adopted dogs as mascots.

Soldiers from the machine gun troop, 11th Cavalry, brought in a small white-spotted dog called Sgt. Beans when the unit arrived in 1920. When Sgt. Beans died in 1935, troopers fell out for his funeral and purchased a bronze plaque in his memory, mentioned an old Monterey Herald article. The plaque is by Combs Dining Facility, and the mascot also has a road named after him.

Much of the film was devoted to training on land that later became Fort Ord. In 1917 the Army bought 15,800 acres of land from the David Jacks family and called this property Gigling Reservation after a German family who farmed the area. Soldiers from the 11th Cavalry and 76th Field Artillery used this open area for field maneuvers and training. Later, the Army bought more property and increased the military reservation to 28,000 acres or 44 square miles, which is larger than the city and county of San Francisco.



**Dr. Stephen Payne**

During the late 1930s soldiers and members of the Civilian Conservation Corps built up a portion of the Gigling Reservation, and the Army changed the name to Camp Ord in the East Garrison area. It became Fort Ord in 1940, the same year the 7th Infantry Division was reactivated after a long period of inactivation between the two world wars.

The 1938 silent film was directed by Col. Homer Groninger, the Presidio's commander. He commanded the Presidio in 1938. After he was promoted to brigadier general in 1940, the Army reassigned him to the New York Port of Embarkation to send soldiers and ships across the Atlantic Ocean during most of World War II. During the Pacific island campaigns toward the end of the war, Groninger was transferred to the San Francisco Port of Debarkation to welcome troops back home.

Some of the 11th Cavalry troops remained in this area until the early 1940s. In 1942 the 11th Cavalry Regiment was one of the Army's last mounted units, which by then changed to armored cavalry units. In 1942 the 76th Field Artillery retired its obsolete 1905 75 mm horse-drawn guns. Mounted cavalry troops and artillerymen became obsolete before World War II started, mentioned Payne.

The Fort Ord Alumni Association presented its second lecture in the series Oct. 26 in the General Stilwell Community Center. The topic was a new video on the history of Fort Ord. This monthly lecture series is held in conjunction with the Sunday brunches at the former Fort Ord NCO Club. Brunches are available from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. the second and fourth Sundays monthly. Lectures are planned for the last Sunday of the month starting at 1 p.m. Both events are open to the public. For more information on upcoming lectures, call Payne at 242-5536.





### Former Presidio commander remembers President Kennedy's funeral in 1963

By Bob Britton

*Editor's note: Retired Col. Richard Cross played a key role during the assassination and burial of President John F. Kennedy, Nov. 22-25, 1963. Cross later served as the Presidio of Monterey commander in 1970 while stationed at Fort Ord. He is the local adjutant for the Military Order of World Wars veterans' organization and lives in the local area.*

Famous legendary CBS television newsman Edward R. Murrow created and hosted the historical documentary program, "You Are There," which highlighted important historical events and people. He might have highlighted the "Four Days of Thunder," during Presi-

dent John F. Kennedy's assassination and burial, Nov. 22-25, 1963. Retired Col. Richard Cross remembers the events clearly.

At the time, Cross was commander of the 3rd Infantry Regiment (Old Guard) at Fort Myer, Va., when President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, on Friday, Nov. 22, 1963. He was attending a staff meeting at Headquarters, Military District of Washington, at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 22, when the headquarters received word the President had been shot in Dallas. MDW provides military support for the Pentagon.

"Maj. Gen. Philip Wehle, the MDW commanding general at the time said, 'I believe gentlemen, we have more impor-

tant tasks to perform at our headquarters than here,'" said Cross.

Later that afternoon, two ceremonial casket teams left Fort Myer to nearby Andrews Air Force Base, Md., outside Washington, D.C., to await the arrival of the President's airplane, "Air Force One." This carried the President's remains, his widow Jacqueline Kennedy, new President Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson.

"At 6:05 p.m. two casket teams and the commanding general of MDW met the aircraft, 'Air Force One,'" said Cross. "One team was for the inside of the aircraft, and the other team was on the air base tarmac to carry the remains to a waiting ambulance and then to a helicop-



(L-R) President John F. Kennedy; Col. Richard Cross, commander of the 3rd Infantry Regiment (Old Guard), Fort Myer, Va.; and Yugoslav President Marshall Josef Tito inspect assembled troops during a Review Ceremony before President Kennedy was assassinated in November 1963. (Photo courtesy of Retired Col. Richard Cross)



ter that was designated to take the President's remains to Bethesda Naval Medical Center. Upon arrival of the aircraft, a senior presidential aide and White House security and staff members would not allow the inside casket team to do their assigned ceremonial duties as the casket was being lowered on the maintenance truck's accordion lift from the plane to the tarmac. At this time, the second casket team was able to gain some control in the handling of the President's casket.

"Mrs. Kennedy rushed to be inside the front of the ambulance to accompany the President's remains to the Medical Center. Instead of using a helicopter as planned, Mrs. Kennedy directed the ambulance to go to the Medical Center," Cross continued. "This caused confusion and difficulty on the arrival of the ambulance at its destination. A cordon had been planned from the helicopter along a planned route to inside the hospital in order to prevent the crowding of people at the center and interference with the arrival of the President's remains. It finally worked out with some effort by the waiting military cordon."

Kennedy's remains were at Bethesda Naval Medical Center from about 7 p.m. Nov. 22 until about 4 a.m. Saturday, Nov. 23, 1963, when the casket was transferred to lie in state at the East Room of the White House.

"About 4:30 a.m. Nov. 23, the President Kennedy escort group, the U.S. Marines, entered the White House entrance," said Cross. "Subsequent ceremonies had to be planned according to the Kennedy family wishes. The 3rd Infantry Regiment operated a death-watch school in the basement of the White House to train military units, including Special Forces, who were not familiar with a death-watch ceremony, to handle military funerals.

"During the early morning hours of Nov. 23, it hadn't been decided whether Lynwood Cemetery in Massachusetts or

Arlington National Cemetery would be the final place of internment," he continued. "Then that afternoon the Kennedy family notified the MDW that Arlington would be the President's site. It's interesting to note that Mr. Charles C. Metzler, the superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery, had picked out three possible burial sites the day before."

During the four-day mourning period, Jacqueline Kennedy played a major part in the planning of all phases of that schedule. Mrs. Kennedy requested a military unit be formed to perform a silent drill of arms by the Armed Forces. President Kennedy had enjoyed such a ceremony during one of his visits to Ireland. The drill was to be performed in the Gaelic language at the graveside services.

She rearranged the military escort order to have the Marine Corps band at the head of the funeral procession and the Army band moved to St. Matthews Cathedral. Mrs. Kennedy also wanted the Marine company placed back to the third marching unit instead of the lead unit. For her final request, she wanted an "Eternal Flame" burning at the graveside after the funeral ceremony, mentioned Cross.

"After I returned to my Old Guard headquarters late Saturday afternoon, Nov. 23, I found Maj. Stanley Converse, my executive officer, and Lt. Col. Robert Smith, my deputy commanding officer, going through a Library of Congress book depicting Irish soldiers per-



**The remains of the late President John F. Kennedy lie in state in the East Room of the White House Nov. 23-24, 1963. A soldier from the 3rd Infantry Regiment (Old Guard), watches over the casket. (Photo courtesy of retired Col. Richard Cross)**

forming the Manual of Arms written in Gaelic," Cross said. "The Kennedy family requested we perform this ceremony at the burial Monday, Nov. 25. In the meantime, our Defense Department and State Department contacted the Irish government. We got in touch with the Irish Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. S. Mac Eoin. Gen. Mac Eoin and a detachment of Irish Armed Forces Cadets arrived and played a significant part of the funeral arrangements."

Sunday, Nov. 24 (The Day of the Drums), President Kennedy's casket was taken by a horse-drawn caisson and funeral procession at 1 p.m. to lie in state at the Capital Rotunda for public viewing until 9:30 a.m., Monday Nov. 25. After the President's casket arrived, there was a

**continued on page 22**

continued from page 21

21-gun salute. Then Mrs. Kennedy and her children knelt at the bier and left with Robert Kennedy through the East entrance before the public could view the remains. A military honor guard stood watch over the bier until it was transported by caisson the next day for the funeral procession.

#### **The Final Big Plan:**

After the ceremony at the Capital Rotunda Sunday, Nov. 24, Cross and other leaders completed final plans for remaining ceremonies until the burial was complete. Planners met at the White House, Arlington National Cemetery and Headquarters, MDW. The main briefing that day took place at Special Section 45 of Arlington, where President Kennedy would be interred.

"According to Tish Baldrige, a Kennedy family spokesperson, Mrs. Kennedy wanted certain procedures followed," said Cross. "One was to have the Fife and Drum Corps posted at the entrance to the cemetery. The Air Force bagpipers would approach the grave from high ground and march past the graveside playing 'The Mist Covered Mountain.' Because of the President's admiration of a silent drill he had seen performed by the Irish Guards (military cadets) while visiting Ireland, Mrs. Kennedy wanted the Irish cadets present at the gravesite and then join the military escort at its more distant graveside position. All flowers at the graveside were to be banked on the hillside in front of Lee Mansion, and the only flower blooms from the White House garden at the grave would be a basket. Mrs. Kennedy also wanted a platoon of Army Special Forces added to the funeral procession just ahead of the Marine company."

Other last minute changes occurred for the funeral details. A late addition to the funeral procession included a small contingent of bagpipers, the Black Watch of the Royal Highland Regiment, marching from the White House to St.

Matthews Cathedral.

"This unprecedented participation of a foreign unit in the funeral for a President of the United States was the result of another one of Mrs. Kennedy's requests," said Cross. "Her final one came at 3 p.m. Nov. 24 to have the 'Eternal Flame' at the graveside."

"Lt. Col. Bernard Carroll, the Fort Myer post engineer, and his staff came up with some special commercial components for it," Cross continued. "They made a frame like half a ball, 3-feet in diameter at the base and 18 inches high. It was later surrounded with evergreen boughs with more than 300 feet of copper tubing, running from the torch to the tank of propane gas. Later, a more permanent gas line was installed."

A final briefing was held later that day at MDW headquarters. Wehle told representatives from all participating government agencies and commanders of all military units to meet at Fort McNair. This meeting lasted until 2 a.m., Monday, Nov. 25 — the next day and day of the funeral. Participants covered the Manual of Arms, for example, and changing rifles from one shoulder to another.

The officer in charge of the St. Matthews Cathedral funeral service made a telephone call during the MDW night briefing on the eve of the final day of the internment of the President. Lt. Col. Paul Miller, MDW ceremonial officer, received a call, and because he was occupied, he couldn't handle the call. In turn, he gave the phone to Cross to take care of the officer's call. The question was whether to use the Lincoln catafalque or a church cart. Cross responded, "use the church cart," and that's how decisions were made due to the time elements involved.

Just before the final meeting concluded, Wehle asked Cross how he would move his graveside troop contingent into Special area 45 of Arlington. "I told him about 100-150 yards from my father's grave, I would halt the column to ensure we were closed in and all ready to march

into the area. After all units were intact, I would march them to the designated space in the vicinity of the grave," Cross said.

#### **The Final Day, Monday, Nov. 25:**

After a few hours sleep from the last meeting, Cross went to Special Section 45 of the cemetery for a dry run. There he met the Irish Guard, platoon leaders, his joint staff and Maj. Gen. Ted Clifton, President Kennedy's senior military aide. They covered all phases of the graveside ceremonial procedures, except lighting the "Eternal Flame."

Each military service provided 300 men to cordon the route from the Capital Rotunda to the White House to St. Matthews Cathedral and to Arlington. An extra 44 men from the different military services lined the longer route from the cathedral to the cemetery.

As the funeral procession reached the White House, all military escort units except the Marine company moved past it. However, the left platoon of the Marine company turned into the North East Gate of the White House and led the cortege on to North Portico Drive. While this was happening, the U.S. Naval Academy sang "Londonderry Air" and "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," from the White House lawn. The Marine platoon later rejoined the rest of the Marines.

At the White House stop, the Kennedy and Johnson families and dignitaries got out of their cars and took their places behind the caisson, the Presidential flag and the Caparison horse for the procession to the cathedral. Here the Black Watch Pipers and representatives of veterans organizations left the formation and went ahead to Arlington. Meanwhile, the rest of the military escorts stood outside the cathedral waiting for the funeral service to end.

Upon arrival at the cemetery, most of the escort units went to a designated area and were picked up by buses. However, Cross's staff, the Marine band, one platoon each of the regular Army (without the Marine platoon initially), Navy,

Air Force and Coast Guard platoons entered the cemetery. These units marked time until the Marine platoon arrived behind the caisson carrying President Kennedy's casket.

As these escort units entered, they saw Army Special Forces troops lining both sides of a cocomat near the gravesite and 30 members of the Irish Guard waiting at the foot of the grave. Other units consisted of the Air Force Bagpipe Band, an Army bugler, a 3rd Infantry Regiment salute squad, and the 3rd Infantry Regimental Salute Battery ready for the final ceremonial rites.

As the caisson was halted on the road adjacent to the gravesite, foreign dignitaries got out of their vehicles and went graveside. About 20 Army field grade officers wearing white gloves and Army green uniforms escorted these dignitaries to the graveside area. As this was happening, the guests were not in the correct place, and a big problem occurred, because of their gathering in front of the troop formation.

"We were talking about General Charles De Gaul, the Queen of Greece, Emperor Haile Selassie from Ethiopia and Prince Phillip from Great Britain," said Cross. "As troop commander, I had to have direct line of sight to the graveside officer, Maj. Converse. Then I quietly called to Lt. Col. Paul Miller, the MDW ceremonial officer, to have the field grade officers move the dignitaries away from the troop formation to a location not masking the view of the troop formation, and this was done.

"Then a member of my staff asked me how we were going to exit the area since this had not been planned before," said Cross. "I said we were going to do a right face, forward march at trail arms movements and climb the hill that the Custis Mansion was situated on. We moved out that way, including the Marine band and any other unit attached to us during the ceremony."

Before the actual graveside service,




**A joint service military honor guard carries the remains of the late President John F. Kennedy from the Capital Rotunda Monday, Nov. 25, 1963. (Photo courtesy of retired Col. Richard Cross)**

the Kennedy and Johnson families waited in their vehicles to time their arrival with a military flyover by Air Force and Navy jet fighters followed by "Air Force One." Thirty Air Force F-105s and 20 Navy F-4Bs flew in three "V" formations, one plane missing from the last "V" as a tribute to the fallen leader, mentioned Cross.

"After the flyover, the Irish Guard executed their silent Drill and left the area to stand with my escort troops," Cross said. "Next came a 21-gun salute for the President, followed by the burial service conducted by Cardinal Cushing and a benediction. Then the 3rd Infantry saluting party fired three volleys, the bugler sounded Taps and the Marine band played "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," as the casket bearers folded the flag and handed it to Superintendent Metzler. Cardinal Cushing blessed the 'Eternal Flame' and Metzler presented the flag to Mrs. Kennedy. Then Maj. Converse lighted a taper, handed it to Mrs. Kennedy, who then lighted the torch,

thus ending the ceremonies for her late husband."

After the ceremony ended, Army Special Forces posted themselves at the four corners of the grave for a short time, although this wasn't planned. Other groups did later. During this period, media people lingered on and didn't leave the area. This prevented cemetery personnel from completing their work and closing the grave. Subsequently, Cross, his deputy, executive officer and command sergeant major assumed the four corners of the grave for about 20 minutes. The casket was still level at the edge of the grave site and hadn't been lowered completely. When all nonparticipating persons such as the media and guests had left the cemetery, maintenance workers completed this task.

Although President Kennedy's funeral required the most preparations and planning, there were 23 other funerals at Arlington National Cemetery Nov. 25, 1963. May they all rest in peace. 



## Delta Company 229th MI Battalion captures men's softball crown

Story and photos by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

**T**he soldiers of Delta Company had their hitting shoes on in a big way Sept. 23 as they pounded a thumping on Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. When the hits stopped ringing off the bats and the dust had settled after the five-inning mercy-shortened game, Delta had earned themselves a 17-1 victory and first place hardware in the 1997 Presidio of Monterey Men's Double-Elimination Softball Tournament. The game was played at the Naval Postgraduate School field.

Delta Company, which finished tied for fifth during the regular season with a record of 9-5, began its drive to the title by blasting the Dental Clinic, 15-4. Players continued their hot-hitting with a 14-5 thrashing of Echo Company. Then, in a wild, high scoring affair, they edged Alpha Company, 20-18 before nipping HHD, 11-10 to earn the right to wait in the winners bracket of the tournament for an opponent. HHD placed fourth during the regular season with a 10-4 mark and began their



Daryl Lucas rounds third base and scampers home with another Delta run.

march to the championship game with a 12-9 decision over Bravo Company. HHD then defeated Charlie Company by a 7-4 count before falling to Delta, 11-10. After the tough loss, HHD bounced back by ending the stranglehold and dominance of Air Force. The back-to-back defending champions and 1997 regular season champions, Air Force fell in a very exciting 16-15 decision. Although they earned the right to meet Delta Company once again, the Air Force contest must have taken its toll on HHD, as they were steamrolled, 17-1.

"We played solid defense all tournament and had key hits in key situations," said Delta Company Coach Kelly Sanders, a platoon sergeant of the company and a native of West Liberty, Iowa. "We kept banging out the hits while not stranding runners. We played sound basics and made the most of our hitting. That is why we were so successful.

"I think another major element that helped us was our lefthanded batters," she noted. "We had three, sometimes four lefty's, in the lineup, and that helped by strategically placing them in the order. However, it was a total team effort, and it is always nice to beat the sergeant major (Command Sgt. Maj. Ronald Solmonson, Command Sgt. Maj. of the 229th MI Battalion)!"

"Really though, I'd like to give all the credit to where it is due, and that is to the entire team and specifically to Pernell Olds, Keith Bragg and Daryl Lucas," she mentioned. "The team did all the work, and Olds, Bragg and Lucas took the reins and coached by committee while I was on leave during the middle of the season."

The softball season ran from May through September and also involved the use of three different softball fields due to the renovation of Soldier Field. "It was definitely a long season, and it took a lot of willpower on our team's part," Sanders said. "We started off as a great team, and although we had a bit of a slump in the middle of the season, I think that was due to a large turnover of players that all teams go through — the attrition, injuries and academics. As I said though, those things hurt every team. We had some good players transfer in near or at the end of the season. However, we ended as a great team, and I think that has a lot to do with our team cohesiveness. There was no team bickering, and players didn't get down on one another. Of course, playing great defense and hitting as well as we did in the tournament helped out too! I guess you could say we came together as a team when it counted the most.

"Although we didn't lose during the postseason tournament, we sure played a couple of nail biters," she said. "That 20-18 decision over Alpha Company and the 11-10 win over HHD were two close games. In that HHD game, we were down by one run going into the bottom of the eighth inning, tied it and then won it on back-to-back home runs!"





**Kevin Strand, Delta Company's first baseman, records the last putout of the game as a HHD batter charges down the lines.**

According to Sanders, none of Delta's players had prior college playing experience. "I think the majority of our players performed up through little league and high school baseball and had some softball experience but nothing on the collegiate level. She said Delta's integral players during the regular season were infielder Kevin Strand, leftfielder Michael Belgin, shortstop Daryl Lucas and pitcher Scott McQuiston. "I'd also like to recognize John Parker, who was a great team player and willing to do anything for the good of the team. Scott (McQuiston) was consistent all season and made the opposition hit the ball to our defense. He

#### **Men's Softball League Standings – Final Regular Season**

<b><u>TEAM</u></b>	<b><u>Won-Lost</u></b>	<b><u>PCT.</u></b>	<b><u>GB</u></b>
1 - Air Force	11-2	.846	-
2 - Charlie Co. #1	11-3	.786	.5
3 - Echo Co.	10-3	.769	1
4 - HHD	10-4	.714	1.5
5 - Delta Co.	9-5	.643	2.5
5 - Alpha Co. #1	9-5	.643	2.5
5 - NSGD-Gold	9-5	.643	2.5
6 - MCD-A	8-6	.571	3.5
7 - Dental Clinic	7-7	.500	4.5
8 - Bravo Co.	6-7	.462	5
9 - HHC	5-9	.357	6.5
10 - NSGD-Blue	4-10	.286	7.5
11 - Foxtrot Co.	3-10	.231	8
12 - MCD-B	1-10	.091	9
13 - Charlie Co. #2	1-13	.071	10.5
14 - Alpha Co. #2	0-5	.000	7

also had a big game hitting wise in the championship with three hits. Geez, I really hate to single anybody out because everybody played hard and played good."

Other Delta soldiers with a big offensive game in the title contest were right center fielder Lonie Hess, whose two-run homer set the tone of the game early on. Hess ended up with two hits good for two RBIs. Keith Bragg also "dialed 8" with a three-run shot in the bottom of the fourth inning — an inning that saw Delta push nine runs across the plate on seven hits. Two other big guns for Delta were designated hitter Pernell Olds who went three for three with three RBIs and Daryl Lucas, who went two for three with an RBI while playing spectacular defense at his shortstop position.

"It wasn't that HHD played a bad game," Sanders noted. "They only committed two errors. We just hit the ball hard and ended up with 19 hits. I guess we had our game faces on and played with great talent. I wasn't that surprised at winning the title, but I was very happy. I felt going into the tournament that the only team that could beat us was ourselves. HHD is a tough team, and we split with them during the regular season. They just weren't on their game after that tough win the night before against Air Force. Their play was not indicative of their team, and we just went out there and made no mistakes. We didn't give them any opportunities to get into the flow or rhythm of the game."

Sanders mentioned Delta Company ballplayers consisted mainly of Arabic students and two Spanish students. Two staff members rounded out the team. "I'd like to thank the team for all its support as well as the family members of the players who came out to support us."

Delta team players included Sanders, Michael Belgin, Keith Bragg, Patrick Doyle, Timothy Carr, Kimberly Gailey, Lonie Hess, Daryl Lucas, Robert Mellon, Scott McQuiston, Pernell Olds, John Parker, Kevin Strand and Dennis Zink.

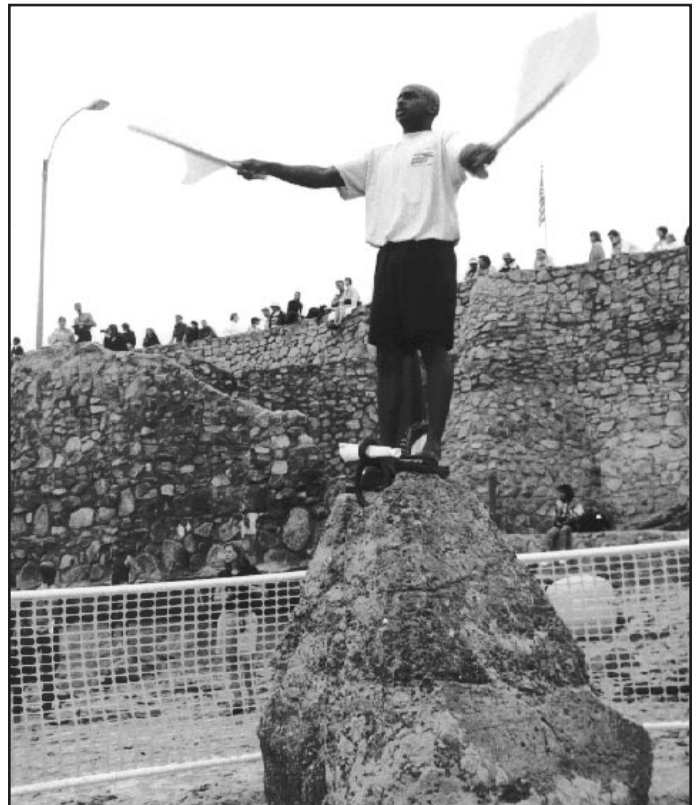


#### **1997 POM Men's Softball Tournament Standings**

<b><u>Team</u></b>	<b><u>Won-Lost</u></b>
1 - Delta Co.	5-0
2 - HHD	3-2
3- Air Force	4-2
4 - Alpha Co.#1	3-2
5 - Bravo Co.	2-2
6 - Charlie Co.#1	1-2
6 - HHC	1-2
6 - Dental Clinic	1-2
7 - Echo Co.	0-2
7 - NSGD-Gold	0-2
7 - MCD-A	0-2



DLIFLC auditor Dwight Johnson (far right) emerges from the water and prepares to make the turn for his second lap during his age division's swimming portion of the 1997 Pacific Grove Triathlon Sept. 13. Johnson's swim time was 22:50. (Photos by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen)

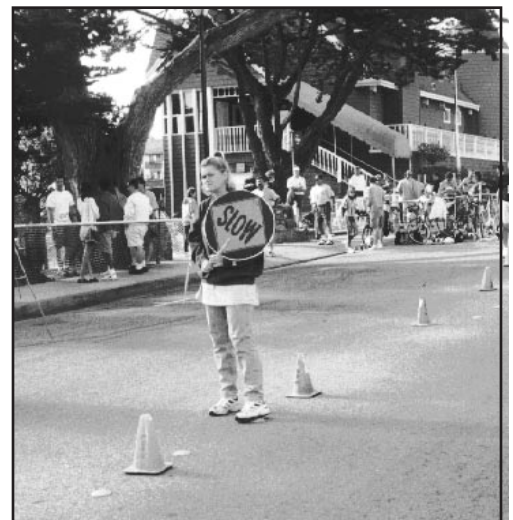


Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Darryl Thompson, a Spanish student, volunteers as a direction flagman signaling competitors to the proper turnaround point after their first lap of the swimming portion of the event.

## DLIFLC people volunteer, compete in annual Pacific Grove Triathlon



Johnson (pictured shirtless) was leading his age category (45-49) at the time of this photo. He was third overall going into the running/final stage and ended up with an eighth place finish and time of 2:20:18, an improvement of more than eight minutes from his performance in last year's competition.



Air Force Airman 1st Class Michele Griesman, a Russian student, volunteers her time in the staging area of the triathlon by reminding bikers to slow their pace when beginning or returning from the bike portion of the event.

# Students, staff lead Seaside Bed Races

Story and photo by Bob Britton

**T**hey came, they saw, they conquered, and they had interservice competition. Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center students and staff saved the day for the city of Seaside during the Fall Fun Fest and 14th Annual Seaside Bed Races held at Laguna Grande Park Oct. 5. Without their 16-team voluntary participation, the bed races would have been a disaster with no teams entered.

About 25 DLIFLC volunteers served as timers, starters, the head judge, crowd controllers and baseball bat holders for the competing teams on the course, mentioned Dave Pacheco, Seaside recreation director and coordinator for the bed races.

Before the races started, 16 five-person teams had signed up for the friendly competition. All were from DLIFLC. Two civilian teams later joined the fun after the first two rounds of timed heats. All teams ran two heats for composite scores. Then the top six teams competed in the final heat to determine the ultimate winner.

"There was a competitive atmosphere throughout the event which led to a good time had by all participants," said Sgt. Michael Cox, operations sergeant for the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion and head judge for the races.

After the final race, the Masters of the Mattress team from Company A, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, came out victorious with a time of 41:41 minutes and seconds. The Marine Havoc team finished second at 42:26, while Alpha Company Team #2 took third with 42:53.

Seaside organized the event and provided the four beds on wheels, some with and some without steering devices. Under the rules, the ultimate winning team would receive a three-night stay at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Seaside.

"The event went very well as the staff from the Presidio of Monterey did an excellent job," said Pacheco. "There was more enthusiasm than in previous years and more friendly interservice rivalry and camaraderie. We lost three of the four beds during the trials, and this never happened before. During the trials, some of the beds lost their wheels as the teams raced toward the finish line."

Hay bales separated the individual lanes and lined the sides of the course. During the different heats, two teams raced against each other and the clock. One team member sat in the bed while four teammates pushed from behind. The timed objective was to push a bed about 100 yards, get away from the bed, run five times around a baseball bat held upright, switch lanes



**(L-R) The Marine Corps Havoc team competes against one of the Alpha Company, 229th MI Bn., bed-racing teams during the 14th Annual Seaside Bed Races Oct. 5.**

and return to the starting line aboard the opposite team's bed.

"I came to see the fun and volunteered to hold the bat at the race's halfway point," said Russian student, Airman 1st Class Lisa Slattery from the 311th Training Squadron.

"The bed races are fun, and I volunteered to do what I could," said Airman 1st Class Ian Slattery, Lisa's husband and fellow Russian student from the 311th TRS. "It looks like fools making fools out of themselves."

To stimulate an interservice rivalry, one Alpha Company team, with white and black painted faces, from the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, challenged an Air Force team with the loser of that heat doing 50 pushups per member. Alpha won this round, and the Air Force did its pushups.

The winning Masters of the Mattress competitors included Spc. Aaron Endicott, Spc. Jerry Dequasie, Spc. Justin Smith, Pvt. 2 Jason Whaley and Airman 1st Class Jeannie Auxila.

For the second-place Marine Havoc squad, they ran with Lance Cpl. Joshua Mahoney, Lance Cpl. Douglas McMillan Jr., Lance Cpl. Lisa Venters, Lance Cpl. Martin Sullivan and Pvt. Nathaniel Smith.

The third-place Alpha team #2 consisted of Pfc. Andrew Cunningham, Pfc. Jordan Keenan, Pfc. Nicholas Lubovich, Pvt. 2 Danielle Cuny and Pvt. 2 William Tannler.

For the service rivalries, the Marines entered their Havoc team, while the Air Force provided two teams, and the Army came up with the other 13 military teams.

Army student company team names included the Alpha Dragons #2 and the Masters of the Mattress from Company A, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion; three Bedouin teams from Company B, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion; Dirty Birds and Charlie Rock from Company C, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion; Mighty Ducks from Company D, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion; the FRODA and Bed Snobs and Broom Hicks from Company F, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion. A five-person casual team called themselves the Posture Pedic Posse.

Cadre leaders from Headquarters and Headquarters Company called themselves the Hawks, and the battalion headquarters staff called themselves the C.O.F. team.





## Presidio Pulse

*Do you volunteer or plan to volunteer for a community-related event and why?*



*"Yes. I started volunteering when I was 12 years old, and I will never stop. Nothing gives you greater satisfaction than knowing you made a difference in someone else's life."*

Army Sgt. 1st Class Margaret Webbort, staff coordinator, Office of the Command Sergeant Major, Headquarters and Headquarters Company Element



*"Yes. I have volunteered for events in the community, and I greatly enjoyed them. I believe that military members participating in such events, assists in promoting a positive image within the civilian community."*

Air Force Airman 1st Class Donnis McWilliams, Hebrew student, 311th Training Squadron



*"Yes. I was a team leader for Christmas in April. I volunteered because I felt that by helping, I could assist in making life easier for a less fortunate member of the community."*

Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class David Birner, Persian-Farsi student, Naval Security Group Detachment



*"I have volunteered for a number of community events from Laguna Seca races to Christmas at the Adobes. Volunteering gives us the opportunity to be visible in the public eye; aside from the joy of helping others, it is a public relations issue."*

Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Susan Nothem, Arabic student, Marine Corps Detachment



*"Yes. I spent most of my first year and a half here volunteering at least two weekends a month. It makes me feel good to be able to help others, especially organizations like Special Olympics, because it makes me feel like I've made some contribution to society, no matter how minor."*

Army Pfc. BreeAnne Aronson, Arabic graduate, Bravo Company, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion



*"Sure I volunteer. How often do you get to see the Blue Angels or check out a Scottish/Irish festival, participate in the Special Olympics, or help organize one of the largest marathons in the country? I started off volunteering with Special Olympics, and I kind of just kept putting my name on lists and finding out what I'd be doing later. Volunteering adds variety to my life."*

Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Courtney Randall, Arabic student, Marine Corps Detachment



*"I have volunteered several times. One of the many things that attracted me to the military was its reputation for charity among the service members. I enjoy helping out others as well and seeing the smile on a person's face."*

Air Force Airman 1st Class Jay Haderlie, Arabic student, 311th Training Squadron



*"... My greatest experience stemmed from my day at the Special Olympics ... the boy I sponsored that day stood on the championship platform with a gold medal in his hand and said 'thank you, Carrie.' When I asked him why he thanked me, he replied, 'you cheered for me and I won.' In only a few hours of my life, I was able to touch someone whose life touched mine even more."*

Navy Seaman Carrie Grey, Vietnamese student, Naval Security Group Detachment

**(Inputs compiled by and photos by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen )**



## Graduations

### **ARABIC**

Pfc. Katherine Abner  
Pfc. Brittany Anderson  
Seaman Jennifer Ask  
Spc. Arleene Avila  
Chief Warrant Officer 3 Michael Barber  
Lance Cpl. Randy Baviello  
Staff Sgt. Timothy Carr  
Seaman Kelly Cassandra  
Petty Officer 2nd Class George Culbreth  
Staff Sgt. Jean Cummings  
Seaman Daniel Dabrowski  
Pfc. Jennifer Darby  
Pfc. Craig Doussett  
Pfc. Jessica Dugan  
Pfc. Yousef Elmasry  
Airman 1st Class Joshua Espley  
Pfc. Terra Foshag  
Spc. Kolleen Franche  
Airman 1st Class Jason Funkhauser  
Pfc. Kimberly Gailey  
Spc. Toshia Green  
Spc. George Haddad  
Spc. Nathan Hansen  
Spc. Brian Henke  
Pfc. Douglas Howe  
Spc. Kimberly Howe  
Sgt. Christopher Huttleston  
Pfc. Jennifer Kearns  
Airman 1st Class Jennifer Kehrle  
Spc. Cindy Larkin  
Spc. Eric Leduc  
Pfc. Aldo Mani  
Sgt. David Marable  
Pfc. Roy Marks Jr.  
Sgt. Michael Miller  
Pfc. Janet Moore  
Spc. Ryan Nomura  
Seaman Matthew Noyes  
Pfc. Frank Oesterheld  
Pfc. David Poynter  
Spc. Moises Rodriguez  
Pfc. Amber Russ  
Pfc. Druann Santos  
Pfc. Jonathan Sauer

Pfc. Kent Schull  
Pfc. Marc Serra  
Sgt. 1st Class Donald Spencer  
Lance Cpl. Christopher Taylor  
Sgt. 1st Class Marion Travis  
Pfc. Felicia Ward  
Pfc. Daniel White

### **ITALIAN**

Lt. Steven Becker  
Lt. Frank Bradley  
Cheryl Clouse, civilian  
Seaman Robert Clouse  
Petty Officer 2nd Class Jason Henderson  
Lt. j.g. Steven Mauro  
Ensign Yvonne Roberts

### **PERSIAN-FARSI**

Airman 1st Class Catheryn Adams  
Spc. Rodney Adkins  
Pfc. Robert Baughman  
Seaman Apprentice Derek Beck  
Pfc. Derek Benson  
Seaman Recruit Kristopher Blair  
Airman 1st Class Christine Brink  
Spc. Marc Cantwell  
Pfc. Tara Cantwell  
Pfc. Christine Chaney  
Spc. Philip Cowen  
Pfc. Anthony Cruz Jr.  
Airman 1st Class Cynthia Cunningham  
Pfc. Jennifer Danka  
Airman 1st Class Joanna Drehmel  
Airman 1st Class Nicole Farmer  
Airman 1st Class Erica Ferg  
Airman 1st Class Jason Gifford  
Pfc. Russell Graham II  
Seaman Brandon Granger  
Pfc. Rebecca Griffin  
Sgt. Christopher Haywood  
Pfc. Charles Hechel  
Lt. John Hoopes  
Pfc. Raymond Jarest III  
Pfc. Anthony Lawson  
Pfc. Robert Lynch

Pfc. Jaimee Markel  
Airman Melina Miles  
Spc. Stacey Milkovits  
Pfc. Jason Murray  
Pfc. Denise O'Kelly  
Pfc. Michael Renfrow  
Pfc. Matthew Roberson  
Pfc. Christopher Rothchild  
Sgt. William Rowan  
Spc. Brett Rudman  
Spc. Susan Sanborn  
Pfc. Lucas Scott  
Pvt. 2 Travis Sorenson  
Seaman Recruit David Spalding  
Spc. Amy Speanburg  
Staff Sgt. David Sultzer  
Airman 1st Class Amorette Sutter  
Seaman Brandi Waters  
Airman 1st Class Jeffrey Williams  
Pfc. Jeremy Wise  
Airman 1st Class Robert Wolfe

### **RUSSIAN**

Airman 1st Class Benjamin Andrew  
Pfc. Andrew Anglemeyer  
Spc. Susan Baer  
Seaman Derek Barnett  
Pfc. John Barry  
Pfc. Laura Barton  
Spc. Tracie Botsford  
Pfc. Towanda Brooks  
Pfc. Antonio Chang  
Airman 1st Class Tammy Contorno  
Capt. Rhonda Cook  
Capt. Michael Donnelly  
Pfc. Jedadiah Doyle  
Pfc. Matthew Ellett  
Airman 1st Class Ramon Espique  
Spc. Kris Farmer  
Spc. Charles Freeman  
Pfc. Beth Fynbo  
Pfc. Jason Garneau  
Spc. John Gettig  
Pfc. Melissa Getty  
Airman 1st Class Brandy Godinez

Pfc. Adam Herbenson  
 Lance Cpl. Kathy Hirtz  
 Seaman Apprentice Carol Journey  
 Pfc. Joshua Kamradt  
 Pfc. Edwin Kay  
 Capt. Joseph King  
 Sgt. Joseph Koschmeder  
 Lance Cpl. Joseph Kowalczyk  
 Pfc. Yvonne Kunz  
 Capt. James Lampton  
 Capt. Blaise Liess  
 Spc. Amy MacKenzie  
 Pfc. Deanna Matthews  
 Pfc. Daina McKee  
 Airman 1st Class Miriam McKinney  
 Spc. William McPherson  
 Pfc. Tamishiwa Miller  
 Lance Cpl. Justin Moseley  
 Capt. Michael Nerstheimer  
 Pfc. Jennifer Nibbe  
 Pfc. Colin Nisbet  
 Spc. Sean Oates  
 Pfc. James O'Neill Jr.  
 Spc. Jeremy Poyner  
 Pfc. Thomas Repas  
 Pfc. Jenny Reynolds  
 Airman 1st Class Jennifer Richards  
 Airman 1st Class Jamise Samuel  
 Pfc. David Schmitt  
 Pfc. Rachel Schwirian  
 Pfc. Brian Scro  
 Spc. Timothy Shelton  
 Airman 1st Class Jacob Sherfick  
 Airman 1st Class Lisa Slattery  
 Pfc. Paul Son  
 Pfc. Michelle Story  
 Airman 1st Class Jennifer Thornton  
 Pfc. Chaundell Threats  
 Pfc. Christopher Tucker  
 Spc. Frank Viera  
 Pfc. Adrian Villegas  
 Pfc. Michael Vintoniv  
 Seaman Miles Vukelic  
 Capt. Tarn Warren

Pfc. Joshua Weiss  
 Pfc. Shawn Welker

#### **SERBIAN-CROATIAN**

Airman 1st Class Andrew Hise  
 Airman 1st Class Hunter Norton  
 Airman 1st Class Devin Phinney  
 Airman 1st Class Wendy Pritchard  
 Petty Officer 3rd Class David Reinhard  
 Capt. Daniel Shedroff  
 Airman 1st Class Joshua Waite  
 Airman 1st Class Slavka Waite  
 Airman 1st Class Lisa Walker

#### **SPANISH**

Lance Cpl. Richard Band  
 Lt. j.g. Keith Barton  
 Pfc. Kathryn Bloomfield  
 Staff Sgt. Matthew Boehme  
 Pfc. April Bootka  
 Pfc. Andre Brady  
 Seaman Apprentice Erica Brandon  
 Capt. James Bryant  
 Spc. Joseph Carter  
 Pfc. John Cruce  
 Sgt. Braque Cutrer  
 Doreen Hodge, civilian  
 Cmdr. Jeffrey Davis  
 Lt. Donald Dean  
 Lance Cpl. Matthew Dellinger  
 Pvt. 2 Jennifer Erhart  
 Spc. Patricia Ervin  
 Capt. Robert Fausti  
 Pvt. Justin Foster  
 Capt. Michael Gough  
 Lance Cpl. David Green  
 Pfc. Shawn Gubala  
 Seaman Mawanda Gurleyhart  
 Airman 1st Class Sylvia Haight  
 Sgt. Christopher Hale  
 Capt. Patrick Hall  
 Sgt. Dane Hammack  
 Pvt. 2 Jamie Harrison  
 Spc. Anton Hedrick

Staff Sgt. Ronald Hunt  
 Seaman Nathan Kempthorne  
 Lance Cpl. Erica Lamb  
 Lance Cpl. Aaron Lelievre  
 Mary Lewandowski, civilian  
 Maj. Ronald Lewandowski  
 Lance Cpl. Jeremy Lick  
 Pvt. 2 Briana McDonald  
 Airman 1st Class Darrell McDonald  
 Staff Sgt. David Merlino  
 Spc. John Mize  
 Chief Petty Officer Robert Morey  
 Lt. Cmdr. Edward Morton  
 Seaman Jill Myrand  
 Seaman Apprentice Jeffrey Nelson  
 Spc. Huan Nguyen  
 Sgt. Brad Normandeau  
 Pvt. Akodamani Onyango  
 Lance Cpl. Matthew Peters  
 Seaman Shawna Price  
 Pvt. 2 Andrea Reel  
 Pfc. Stephen Rudd  
 Lance Cpl. James Stacy  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class David Tapper  
 Cmdr. David Tibbetts  
 Jane Tibbetts, civilian  
 Pvt. 2 Joreida Torres  
 Airman 1st Class Kristen Trainor  
 Airman 1st Class Tanja Wagner  
 Pvt. 2 Nathan Watts  
 Lt. Christopher Wilson  
 Airman 1st Class Leslie Wilson

#### **VIETNAMESE**

Petty Officer 1st Class Christopher Gifford  
 Airman 1st Class Matthew Isaacs  
 Capt. Jeffrey Klein  
 Airman 1st Class Alison Minish  
 Seaman Wen Huyen Nguyen  
 Airman 1st Class Anthony Tydingco  
 Airman 1st Class Nina Ung  
 Staff Sgt. Sonya Willis

## Dean's Honor Roll

### ARABIC

#### Second Semester

Spc. Clay Burell  
Airman 1st Class Ethan McKenna  
Spc. David Zigler

### ARABIC

#### Third Semester

Seaman Christopher Brown  
Airman 1st Class Jay Haderlie  
Pfc. Melissa Hannigan  
Pfc. Christopher Holman  
Staff Sgt. Norman Nelson  
Pfc. Frank Polanchek  
Pfc. Jon Rodriguez  
Spc. Thomas Walker  
Airman 1st Class Christopher Wheeler  
Seaman Chadwick Wilkins

### CZECH

#### First Semester

Pvt. Steven Burling  
Sgt. 1st Class Keith Lundquist

### CZECH

#### Second Semester

Pvt. 2 Angelyn Brown

### HEBREW

#### Third Semester

Airman 1st Class Steven Long

### JAPANESE

#### Second Semester

Capt. Seung Lee

### KOREAN

#### First Semester

Airman 1st Class Michelle Greene  
Sgt. Daniel Pittman

### KOREAN

#### Second Semester

Pfc. Christopher Adair  
Lance Cpl. Jalana Becton

Staff Sgt. Susan Bower  
Lt. j.g. Markus Dale  
Airman 1st Class Lynn Gonzales  
Pfc. Angela Henriksen  
Cpl. Keith Herold  
Spc. Stacy Janke  
Lance Cpl. Mitchell Pray  
Spc. Christopher Trotter  
Spc. John Washam  
Lance Cpl. Garrett Wright

### PERSIAN-FARSI

#### Third Semester

Spc. Rodney Adkins  
Seaman Apprentice Alexander Beck  
Pfc. Tara Cantwell  
Spc. Philip Cowen  
Airman 1st Class Erica Ferg  
Airman 1st Class Jason Gifford  
Pfc. Russell Graham II  
Pfc. Robert Lynch  
Spc. Brett Rudman  
Seaman Recruit David Spalding

### RUSSIAN

#### First Semester

Spc. Joseph Abreu  
Seaman Apprentice Alexander Bucaj  
Seaman Andrea Cassidy  
Pvt. 2 Meghan Dendorfer  
Airman 1st Class Deborah Dias  
Spc. Charles Four  
Pfc. Adam Jancigar  
Pfc. Christopher Joubert  
Sgt. Boguslaw Kosylak  
Pfc. Einer Langelett  
Pvt. 2 James Macomber  
Airman 1st Class Steven Mead  
Airman 1st Class Marti Mramor  
Seaman Recruit Rhoda Ochoa  
Sgt. Henry Pfeiffer  
Spc. James Robertson  
Pvt. 2 Jeri Robinson  
Spc. Peter Schalgo  
Pfc. Jiri Schottl

Lance Cpl. John Schmitt  
Spc. Gabriel Simonds  
Spc. Jerrold Swafford  
Seaman Melvin Welch

### RUSSIAN

#### Second Semester

Pfc. Janet Anna  
Pvt. 2 John Barry  
Spc. Brian Beck  
Airman 1st Class Kristie Carbonel  
Capt. Michael Donnelly  
Pfc. Candice Duncan  
Spc. John Ireland  
Capt. Joseph King  
Spc. Sheri McGinnis  
Pvt. 2 Jhacque Morrow  
Pfc. Sean Nikkel  
Pvt. 2 Brian Scro  
Spc. Sheilla Suess  
Pvt. 2 Michelle Story  
Capt. Tarn Warren

### SERBIAN-CROATIAN

#### First Semester

Airman 1st Class Diana Bishop

### SERBIAN-CROATIAN

#### Third Semester

Airman 1st Class Andrew Hise

### SPANISH

#### Third Semester

Pfc. Edmundo Armendariz Jr.  
Pvt. 2 Carl Coates  
Spc. Christopher Green  
Spc. Chad Mathews  
Spc. John O'Brien  
Lt. j.g. Brian Weinstein  
Spc. Jeffery Wells

### VIETNAMESE

#### Second Semester

Seaman Huyen Nguyen Wen



## **PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE**

Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center

Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-5006

### **OFFICIAL BUSINESS**



(L-R) Lt. Cmdr. Barry Phillips, officer in charge of the Naval Security Group Detachment Monterey; Seaman Gary Johnson, Petty Officer 3rd Class Derek "Goose" Barnett and Seaman Apprentice Christopher Ballard dance to the "macarena" rhythm at the Navy Day Ball Oct. 10. (Photo by Seaman Luke Oehler)